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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XI Five cents a copy. BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910. One Dollar a year. No. 32

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Food Prices Keep Up in Spite of Boycott—Ford Jury Disagrees—Have You Found \$10,000—Ship Crew Saved by Wireless Message—Court Hits Unions Hard.

FOOD BOYCOTT:—The effect of the anti-high-price food boycott is being felt thruout the United States. Prices on a number of commodities have come down, but it is also true that the original prices to farmers have fallen even more. Great indignation has been caused by the discovery that large quantities of meat, eggs, fish, butter and all perishable foods are being kept in cold storage warehouses. If these should be thrown on the market the prices would undoubtedly fall. But they are still being kept, and probably will stay in retirement for some time yet, while the commission men throw the weight of the boycott back on the producers. Some method which will work more directly will have to be found.

FORD JURY DISAGREES:—The jury which has been trying Mrs. Ford for blackmailing Warriner, the Big Four cashier who stole over \$600,000, has disagreed, and a new trial will be held.

LOST \$10,000 BILL:—Money is carelessly handled in New York. Property worth millions will be given to little messenger boys to take from one bank to another, and nothing happens as a rule. But the other day a fellow got into trouble. He gave a kid a \$10,000 bill, and sent him on an errand. The kid dropped the bill and the wind whisked it out of sight. If you find it, please return to the owner, for we cannot change it here.

NEW FORM OF GAMBLING:—The English have discovered a new form of gambling. They take out life insurance on the paupers of the poorhouse. Then, if the poor folks died soon, they win, if they live thru the year, the gamblers lose. Fine and humane, isn't it?

VERDICT AGAINST UNION:—A verdict which may prove of great

(Continued on fourth page.)

MEETINGS CLOSE

Successful Revival Ended Wednesday Night—Nearly 150 Have Signed Cards Showing Interest—Many Others Led to Join Churches—A Sermon by Mr. Buswell.

The revival which has been stirring Berea for ten days is about to close as we go to press. The last meeting will be held Wednesday night. The success of the work has been great, and it is believed that large numbers have been led to start a new life. Up to this time 149 have signed the cards showing interest and asking help, and it is thought that most of these have really made the start. In addition a considerable number of Christians, who were not connected with any church here, have signed cards expressing their determination to unite with one, and thus strengthen their Christian life. All the churches in town have received prospective members in this way.

Not the least of the blessings of the series of meetings has been that given to professed Christians thru the Bible study classes in the afternoon. An increasing number has been attending these meetings, and found great help there.

We print below one of Mr. Buswell's sermons. So many have been good that it is hard to choose, but we will have another next week, at least and perhaps one still in the week following.

SERMON BY MR. BUSWELL

On Monday night Mr. Buswell took for his text Eph. 2, 8-9. "For by grace are ye saved, thru faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God."

"And not by works, lest any man should boast."

You and I, he said, are living in a world of sin, and as we look about us we want to find a way out of it. Out of all the gloom and squalor and horror, out into the light. And, amid all this sin and evil, if you listen, you will hear the voice of God tell-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

OUR STATE MOTTO.

On the great seal of the state of Kentucky appears this motto, as expressing the sentiment which should be foremost in the heart of every Kentuckian:—"United we stand, divided we fall." For progress, civilization, wealth and good citizenship, no state could have a better motto. No state has as good a one.

And yet it is a motto which is forgotten in this state more often than anywhere else, perhaps, and that is one reason why this grand old state, which has people as fine as ever breathed, with all the elements of success in them, and natural advantages such as few states have, with the purest English blood in the world, and a tradition of greatness unexcelled, is still far from first among the states of today. There is too much division.

An old, old story is told of a wise man, who, when he lay dying, called to him his six stalwart sons. Handing to the eldest a bundle of six sticks, he asked him to break it. The man tried in vain, and the others also tried, but without so much as cracking a single stick. Then he told them to try together, and the united strength of the six was not enough to produce the slightest effect. The old man then cut the thong that held the bundle, and giving one stick to each son, again bade them try their strength. And each easily broke his stick.

"See, my sons," said the old man, "and remember well, for this counsel is worth more than all the wealth I shall leave you. So long as the bundle was together, no strength of yours could harm it, but when the sticks were taken one at a time, each was easily destroyed. It is so with you. Together you will be invincible, and will all succeed, but if you allow dissensions to divide you, all will fail."

No truer words were ever spoken. It is so in all walks of life. A dozen soldiers, acting together, are worth a hundred men in a mob, no matter what their courage. Two men, fighting back to back, can defy a crowd, which would cut one to pieces in a moment. A timber made up of several planks bolted together is far stronger than if it is a single piece. And even in politics that is so, for the Republican party today owes much of its success to the fact that it has stuck together, while the Democrats are dis-organized. And if the G. O. P. shall fail this year, it will be simply because the ambition of some men has driven out of the party other men who were its strength.

And yet, tho we know all these things, we do not act on them. We are looking every man for himself, and are too much afraid that some other fellow will get a little more out of what is going on than we do. When a state convention comes along, we see that Bradley, or whoever is manipulating the convention, can always get part of the mountain men to fight the other part, and the result is that the mountains do not get the share either in influence or office to which their numbers and stalwart Republicanism entitle them. When we once learn that the welfare of one is the welfare of all, that one poor man is a burden on the whole community, and that the enriching of one man helps all kinds of business, then we shall begin to take our rightful place, for we shall then have mastered the first lesson. And one of the first signs of it will be increased political activity in every county for public works, which will help all, and in increased political power, where our united strength will overcome all resistances.

Let us remember that as Kentuckians we are entitled to this great motto, and let us live up to it! "United we stand, divided we fall."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Insurgents Still Winning—Taft Policies Being Blocked by Regulars, and Insurgents Likely to Have to Save Him—Harmony Only on the Surface.

Washington, D. C.

Feb. 5, 1910.

There is a famous problem about like this:—"What will happen when a body moving with such force that it cannot possibly be stopped, hits a wall so strong that it cannot possibly be moved?" The answer is, "No one knows." And that about describes

(Continued on fourth page)

BEREA'S RECORD CHECK

\$200,000 FROM MR. CARNEGIE

Little Slip of Paper Completes Adjustment Fund, for Relieving Berea and Building Colored School—Work of Constructing Latter will Now be Pushed.

A very ordinary looking little check dropped into the Berea College Treasurer's office Monday morning, but the dollar sign and figure two, with which the denomination of the check started were made interesting and important because followed by five ciphers. Five, count 'em, five. The check was for \$200,000, and being signed

(Continued on fifth page)

BIG FREE SUBSCRIPTION OFFER



The Citizen - Of Berea



Will be sent to anyone Without Money and Without Price for One Year. Just spend a few hours helping us, and we will give you in return many days of pleasure and profit.

HERE'S THE SCHEME: There are a lot of people who would like to take The Citizen, but have kept putting it off, or forgotten it. They know the paper is the best in the mountains at any price, and they want it, but you know how things slip sometimes. They want the paper, and we want their subscriptions, and you can easily do us all a favor, and help yourself too, if you want to: Just get three of these people to send in their subscriptions thru you, and we will send you the paper a year free. Or get four of them to send in thru you, and we will give you both the paper and the premium knife. It will cost you nothing but a stamp.

Get people who want The Citizen, whether they are subscribers now or not, to pay you the regular price for their subscription, and for any premium if they want one. The prices are all shown in the advertisement on the last page. Then write their names in the blank shown below, and cut out the blank and send it in to us, with the money. We will send each of the subscribers The Citizen for a full year, and the premium they have paid for, and a receipt showing that they have paid up, and in addition we will send you the paper for a year for three names—and if you send in four, we will also send you the premium knife. No offer could be better, and it will not last long.

TILL MARCH 15--After that this offer will close. So do it now. This is not a cut rate offer—it is an offer to pay you for sending in some subscriptions. We do not make club rates, or any other cuts—the paper is so good that it is worth more than the dollar we charge, and we can't afford to cut the price. But we do want these subscriptions, and we will pay you in this way, if you will help us. :- :- :- :- :-

IT IS EASY. People are liking The Citizen better all the time, and there is no one who does not know three people that will want to take it. All you have to do is to get their money and send it in. If you do you get The Citizen absolutely free for one year. And if you send in four subscriptions you get both the paper and the knife. Put the names on this blank, so we will be sure to understand.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THE CITIZEN FREE. Do it at once, or some one else may get the people you are thinking about. Remember this offer lasts only to March 15, and may never be repeated. :- :- :-

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE - - - MAKE THE MOST OF IT

Mr. Stanley Frost, Editor of The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find subscriptions to the Citizen and money to pay for them. They are as follows:

NAME	ADDRESS	Amount of Money	Premium Wanted

In return for sending in these subscriptions, you will send me the Citizen for one year for three names, and both the Citizen and premium knife for four subscriptions.

My name is _____

My post office address is _____

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL

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BY GEORGE HORTON

SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guiltless. On a train he met Alsom Sano, daughter of a Jap merchant. In Neville's shoes Jap found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanova on the train. Hardy showed the princess his expertness as a rifle shot. The steamer was stranded. The princess and her maid were attacked by Chinese. Hardy saved their lives. The princess thanked Hardy for his heroism.

CHAPTER XIV.

An Exchange of Compliments.

The method of looting and lotka was out of the question now, even for Gen. Catkoff. The wild bandits of Manchuria, who respect no government on earth, and whose only patriotic sentiment consists in the fact that they would rather kill a Russian than any other "foreign devil," were aroused and were thirsting for loot and vengeance. It would be courting death to go up that river unless escorted by a troop of cavalry. Moreover, it was the duty of every man about the boat to remain by the princess' side. Reinforcements were sure to arrive in the shape of muzhiks or Bourriats, who, impatient of remaining on the stranded steamer below, had pushed on afoot or by lotka. There was always the chance, too, that a squad of Cossack cavalymen might come along, following the military road, a long stretch of which was visible from the boat, between the skirts of the forest and the edge of the river.

In addition to Hardy and the general and the captain, there were on board five members of the crew. Weapons could be provided for all of these. The captain took a hurried inventory and found that, with economy, there was enough food to last all hands five days. As the first day wore on, an occasional horseman could be seen on the Manchurian side, in the dim foreground of the forest. These horsemen appeared singly at first, then in twos, and finally in groups of three or four. They were evidently increasing in numbers and collecting in the vicinity of the stranded steamer. Toward evening Smulders and his "Chulla" came along. The German had persuaded the Viennese to embark with him in a lotka and they had made nearly as great progress as the steamer, with its frequent delays on account of the sand-banks and the necessity of taking on wood. They had come on, perfectly unconscious of danger, and probably owed their immunity to the fact that they had stuck close to the Siberian side, to which the Chinese did not often cross.

"We will stay here," declared Smulders, when Hardy explained to him the danger of continuing the journey, "and I will fight for my Chulla till I die."

"How is your suit coming on?" asked Hardy, smiling. "She must like you pretty well, or she would not come up the river with you."

"Ah, she would have come up with a Russian, so I come along with the only lotka and she have to come with me. She will not much and I have no peevo, so I think I go mad. Ach, I loaf her very heavy!"

Nothing happened that night, save the arrival of four Bourriats, riding by turns a very tired and incredibly bony horse. After a shouted conversation with the captain, two of them mounted the animal and rode out to the boat. They were armed with short rifles and heavy cavalry swords. They turned the horse loose, which swam to shore, and was used by the other two as a living ferry, one riding this time, while his comrade held fast to the animal's tail.

In the morning six Manchurians rode down to the water's edge and began firing at the boat. The distance was long and they shot wildly, not putting Hardy and his friends in any great danger, though they made their intentions perfectly plain. The Princess Romanova, attired in the gown of light blue and the hat trimmed with blue flowers, stood by the general's side, eyeing the scene with calm interest, twirling her open parasol carelessly on her shoulder.

As they stood looking, reinforcements to the Chinese arrived from time to time. Other horsemen rode out from the depths of the woods, till, in the course of an hour, the strength of the company had increased from six to 20. Hardy became convinced that the Chinese intended to attack, when their number should become sufficiently great, and here, by a strange freak of chance, he found himself actively involved in the ancient and unending war between Russia and Asia—mixed up in a fight to the death, which was as much his fight as it was the captain's or the general's, or that of any sailor or Bouriat on board.

"Will you," he said to the princess,

"convey a slight suggestion to the general for me? I make it in all humility."

She looked at him inquiringly as he explained. As a result, some of the men were set to work dragging up mattresses and bedding and piling them against the rail to form a barricade. This work was not more than half completed when the brigands made their first attack. Emboldened by the accession of half a dozen recruits, they deployed in a long line, and, edging their rifles about their heads, they came galloping on through the shallow water of the river, the chief well in advance. The general gave a quick, sharp order and his little army fell on their knees behind the half-finished barricade, on the top of which they rested their rifles.

Evidently, being a good soldier, he had ordered the men not to fire till the enemy should get close. Smulders

Hardy shot and the chief still came on, followed by his men, shouting like wild Indians, in their barbaric tongue.

The American shot again without result.

Then he swore softly, a good, honest Saxon oath, removed his eyeglasses, wiped his eyes with his handkerchief, replaced his glasses, laid his cheek on his weapon and shot a third time. The chief's rifle dropped into the yellow Amur, his arms fell to his side, and he plunged over his horse's flank, head-first into the water. The animal whirled about and charged on the line behind him, dragging his rider's body, which hung by one stirrup. The other brigands turned and followed their leader's body to the bank and disappeared into the dark Manchurian woods.

The princess approached Hardy and extended her hand.

"I congratulate you, monsieur," she

you would not be able to break away from the fascinations of the geisha girls, who so strongly appealed to you," Hardy ignored the hand.

"I believe that you played a scoundrelly trick on me in Japan," he said, looking Romanoff coolly in the eye and speaking with great calmness, "but I am content, for the present, to pass it by. I—ah—suppose you have your own code as a gentleman. According to mine, it is our duty now to sink all private differences and unite in the rescue of this lady from a most perilous position."

"You are right," replied Romanoff, becoming insolent; "an addition to the crew is not to be despised at a time like this, especially a fellow who can shoot as you can. You ought to open a gallery in Petersburg. You'd make your fortune." He turned his back rudely, but looked over his shoulder to add: "But let us have no misunderstanding. Nothing you can do here will prevent my finding out why the Japanese were so friendly to you and what you are really doing in Russia."

CHAPTER XV.

Burning Arrows.

On deck all was silence, save for the whispering, bubbling and plashing of the treacherous Amur, or the occasional cry of some lone waterfowl, high overhead, following the course of the river. Hardy, coming above after his interview with Romanoff, found the general on watch. Two of the men also were awake, and were listening and peering into the darkness with a vigilance that proved that they understood that their own lives as well as the lives of all on board, depended on their alertness. The American also listened and watched, straining his eyes to see if, here and there in the darkness, darker forms could be seen of the foe stealthily approaching.

Hardy had not been standing on the deck more than 20 minutes, when he felt a hand laid lightly upon his arm. It was so dark that he could not distinguish the outline of the form stand-

"I will endure anything from him, at least until we have rescued you from this danger."

A small hand crept down his arm, found his hand, and pressed it.

"Merci, mon ami!" whispered the princess.

At that moment a splash was heard by the side of the boat.

"Go below!" said Hardy in a voice of command—the voice that a real woman likes to hear sometimes from a real man; and he stepped lightly to the spot. He could see nothing, could hear nothing more, but he found the general standing at the place, which was on the down-stream side, gazing into the water. For a moment Hardy had confidently expected to see a throng of Chinese climbing up the sides. If this splash had indicated the arrival of the enemy, however, there was nothing in the general's demeanor to betray the fact. He did not move, did not awake the sleeping crew, but turned with a sigh and crossed the deck. He was stopped by the princess, who walked with him for a few seconds.

"He has sent one of the crew, Stenka Pugacheff, down the river for help," she said to Hardy. "Brave Stenka! He hopes to get far enough in the darkness to escape the eyes of the band which is collected here, and then he will take to the woods. Is he not a hero, this simple Cossack? It is 30 versts to the military station, and there is death waiting for him at every step."

A light flashed and went out 30 or 40 yards below, and immediately a blazing object described an arc through the air and fell on the deck not far from their feet. One glance was enough to show that the object was an arrow which, freighted with some highly inflammable material, was sticking upright in the deck and burning like a candle. It cast considerable light. Hardy leaped to snatch it, but, ere he reached it, one of the Cossack soldiers anticipated him and threw the blazing missile into the river. Just as he was in the act of seizing it, several shots rang out

about 30 Chinese shooting arrows, accompanied by from six to ten riflemen. If they were trying to set fire to the boat, or merely to light it up so that they might pot at its occupants from the safety of the darkness, it soon became evident that their scheme was not destined to prove highly successful. The men, for one thing, made themselves plainly visible for an instant or so while they were scratching their matches and applying the burning arrows to the string.

They kept shooting now, sporadically. First here and there and then in some other spot a red, fitful light would gleam for an instant, dyeing a patch in the river blood-red by its radiance, and revealing a wild, savage-looking Mongolian, armed with great bow and quiver, who flicked into view for a moment and as soon as was swallowed up again by darkness.

Hardy, not understanding the general's orders, reasoned that he would be pardoned for acting under his own. If he were going wrong, he reflected, it would be easy to stop him. He therefore held his rifle ready for action, as a man who is expecting a covey of quail to rise, and stood watching the water, alert, tense, keen as a cat about to spring. His chance came soon, when one of those lights flashed nearly in the direction of his gaze and not far away. He threw the gun to his shoulder and fired. He could not see the sights, but he could make out the object plainly, and he knew he should not go far wrong. He missed, for the Chinese, standing about waist-deep in the water, fitted the arrow to the string and discharged it. The shot rang out loud and clear. It seemed to Hardy that he had never heard a rifle make such a loud report before. The general exclaimed:

"Monsieur Hardy, ah!" and made no further comment, so the American continued his shooting—once, twice, three times. Meanwhile the attacking party seemed to be approaching a little nearer, and they succeeded in lodging several of their burning missiles in the woodwork of the boat; one arrow in the rail, two in the side of the wheelhouse, and one in the hull. These were broken off almost as soon as they stuck and did no damage, for, strange to say, the Chinese themselves had ceased firing their rifles.

And now Hardy had the indescribable joy of killing one of the attacking party, who fell backward into the water with his blazing arrow in his hand.

"I'm getting the knack of it," he muttered; "I shall be able to do it more frequently now. Perhaps I, alone, can stop them."

A moment later he heard sudden shouting, the sound of running feet, snarls of rage and the splash of heavy bodies falling into the water. A party of Chinese, that had crept down from above in rowboats, was attempting to board, and the Bourriats and crew were repelling them savagely with bayonets and swords.

CHAPTER XVI.

Battle by Moonlight.

The burning arrows had been a diversion, as the books on tactics say, to draw the attention of the little band of defenders and occupy it completely on the down-stream side, while another attacking party crept up under cover of darkness and boarded from above. But for the fact that the wily old general, fearing the trick, had kept a guard stationed at that side, the ruse might have succeeded perfectly. The boat, as we have seen, was swung diagonally across a sort of channel, her nose and stern being imbedded in sand-banks. The Chinese, coming down stream in three rowboats, struck her at either end and near the middle, their evident intention being to spread the Russians out as much as possible.

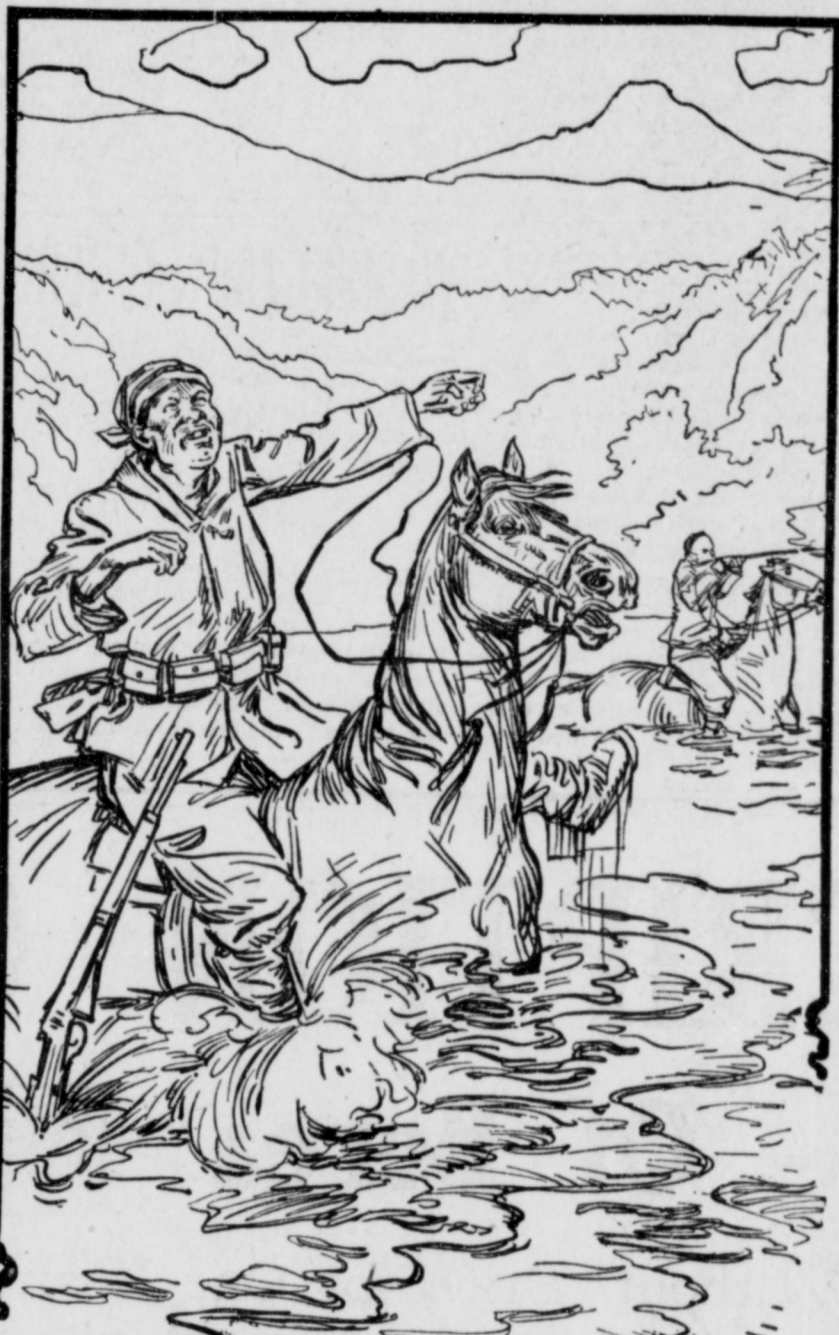
At this moment a frayed and worn old moon floated up out of the Siberian forest. Hardy saw, by its light, a wide expanse of water, dimly shining between ghostly forests; he saw several Mongolian heads, covered with round black caps, looking over the side of the boat; he saw Julius Smulders whirl a heavy oak pole in the air and bring it down on one of these heads with terrific force; he saw one of the Bourriats cleave another head so completely that one-half stood erect for a second, while the other fell over the victim's shoulder, as the Bouriat wrenched at his sword, which was imbedded in the rail; he saw a gigantic Manchurian, with a long two-handed sword, leap aboard, to be thrust through by a bayonet lunge just as his feet struck the deck.

All this the American took in with one glance of the eye just as the moon rose above the woods.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mirage Seen in Scotland.

One morning recently there was a curious mirage seen at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, Scotland. It had all the appearance of an island studded with trees and spires, many of which seemed upside down. As viewed from Dunbar it had a lovely aspect, as it was encircled by a rainbow of abnormal proportions—London Mail.



The Chief's Rifle Dropped Into the Yellow Amur.

had no rifle, but he seized a stout boat-hook, shod with a sharp iron point, and sank on his knees, shouting:

"They shall never get my Chulla!"

On came the wild line, splashing through the water, which was now up to the horses' knees. When they had traversed about one-third of the distance, they stopped and deliberately took aim. The general spoke sharply to the princess, who sat down on the deck behind the barricade. At this moment the brigands fired and several of the bullets passed over the boat and splashed in the water on the farther side. One struck the smoke-stack with a "pluff," and another, evidently flattened by its impact with the water, hummed musically. The old general stood erect, without flinching, repeating some order to his men. His voice sounded affectionate, almost caressing.

Hardy raised his rifle and measured the distance.

"What does he say?" he asked of the princess, kneeling by her.

"Not yet, my children, not yet."

"Now," said the American, "you can do something for me, if you will; I think I can hit the chief now. Ask the general, as a special favor to you, to let me try!"

The Manchurians sat silent upon their horses, shading their eyes with their hands, to see, if possible, the result of their volley. The princess ran to the general and spoke hurriedly to him, and the latter turned and nodded at Hardy. The American adjusted his pince-nez and raised his rifle to his shoulder. It was a long shot, but he had done better in the Adirondacks at deer. His nerves were good and his muscles as tense as steel. Just as he was about to press the trigger, the chief swung his rifle about his head, pointed at the boat and came plunging on again. It was a more difficult matter now, as the man was in motion. Yet he was a splendid mark, looming big and dark there against the bright water, with a dash of two vivid color about him, evidently ribbons or a sash.

said, "on your splendid marksman-ship."

"I take your hand, madame," he replied, "but I cannot accept the congratulations. It was very bad shooting. My only excuse is that this is the first time I have used this rifle."

Smulders dropped his boat-hook to the deck, and running up to the American, seized both his hands in his fat, pink palms.

"You have saved my Chulla!" he sobbed.

There was, indeed, no further attack on the part of the Chinese that afternoon, and at night, before the moon arose, the besieged received an important recruit. A man heard shouting from the Russian side was allowed to approach and come on board. Hardy could not see his face, as lights were not allowed on deck, but he thought he recognized the voice, even though it was speaking Russian. The newcomer went below immediately. Half an hour after arrival, Hardy was summoned by the princess to her cabin.

"Mr. Hardy," she said in French, "this is my cousin, Boris Romanoff. I take pleasure in introducing two brave men to each other. Mr. Hardy has saved my life, and Boris has braved the most fearful dangers to reach my side. When he arrived at Vladivostok and inquired for me he learned that I had started for Moscow, so he did not wait a moment, but fairly flew up the river. Had he known what gallant defenders were by his side he would not have felt such anxiety."

Hardy took this last remark as simply complimentary to himself and the brave old general, and he acknowledged it by a polite bow; how could he know that Boris Romanoff was a suitor for his fair cousin's hand, who was a cousin far removed, after all, and that the princess often tried the big fellow's temper in the most insidious and seemingly innocent ways.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Mr. Hardy," said Romanoff in English, extending his hand, "I hardly hoped to meet you again in Russia. I feared



He Threw the Gun to His Shoulder and Fired.

ing by his side, but he knew, without looking around, that this was the princess.

"We must not speak loud," she whispered, "the general has commanded absolute silence." He could feel her warm breath on his cheek and her hair brushed his brow. "I came to say that you must not mind my cousin. I saw at a glance that he does not like you, and I think I understand the reason."

"What possible reason could he have for not liking me?" asked Hardy. "I assure you I never did him any intentional harm."

"He is very brave, is my poor cousin, and he is furious that it was you and not he who saved my life from the brigands. Bear with him, I beg of you. He will come to his senses in a day or two and will himself thank you."

"For your sake," whispered Hardy,

and the man was slightly wounded in the arm, as was discovered later—for the brave fellow made no outcry at the time. The general sprang to the princess' side, took her by the arm and turned her toward the gangway, speaking kindly but firmly to her.

"Da, da!" she replied, and left the deck.

The first arrow was but the precursor of a shower of 20 or more, the majority of which either passed far over the vessel or fell short, thus proving that the accuracy of the first shot had been largely the result of a lucky guess.

One of the arrows stuck fast in the rail and a sailor broke it off by striking it with a long pole. The rifle volley of which it was the precursor did no damage, as most of the Russians were either lying on their stomachs, or were crouching behind the improvised bulwarks. There were evidently

LINCOLN'S Bodyguard & His Relics

By Russell Woodard

HERE are yet living from half a dozen to a dozen men who may be said to have known Abraham Lincoln intimately and personally. Of all these former associates of the martyr president, however, none can rival Col. William H. Crook in the possession of vivid and unique recollections of the war president. Moreover, Col. Crook's reminiscences of the most interesting portion of his long public career have been kept ever fresh in his memory by continuous service at the White House in Washington, of which he has been an attaché for more than two-score years, and where he constantly sees objects and incidents that remind him of the kindly executive who occupied the presidential mansion when he first took up his duties there.

Col. Crook, who is now in his seventieth year, has been for a long time past the disbursing officer of the presidential business establishment, but during the Lincoln administration he was the president's bodyguard, and thus, naturally, came more closely and continuously in contact with the great American than did almost any other individual. Crook was little more than twenty years of age when the civil war broke out, and as soon as he was 21 he enlisted in the union army. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he secured a position on the police force at the national capital, and it was while serving in this capacity that he was chosen as the principal bodyguard of the chief magistrate.

Under present conditions the president of the United States need scarcely exchange a word with his secret service protectors, who usually walk or ride some little distance behind him, but Lincoln was wont to insist that his bodyguard walk by his side, after the manner of a personal friend rather than an official protector. The president took quite a fancy to Crook, who was young and, as he confesses, a trifle bashful at the outset. In his walks about the capital and his nightly tramps from the White House to the war department—there was no telegraph office at the White House in those days and the president went to the department to get the war news at first hand—Lincoln talked on a variety of subjects with bodyguard Crook, and even discussed at times the possibility of some person attempting to do him harm. Col. Crook's recollections of the president on these night pilgrimages to the news center portray a tall figure, wrapped in a rough gray shawl and wearing a light beaver hat. Often the kindly, sympathetic chief magistrate would draw his bodyguard to his side and walk hand in hand or arm in arm with the younger man.

When Crook was on duty at night at the White House he would take his station, after the president retired, in the corridor on the second floor of the mansion upon which the president's

during the latter's famous visit to City point, and who, when refused admission, made threats against the president. At the time the man gave the name of Smith, but Crook has always been confident that it was none other than the notorious Surrat, with whose appearance under normal conditions he was familiar through having lived in the same county in Maryland before the war.

The home of Col. Crook in the city of Washington is a veritable museum of relics and mementoes of Lincoln and other presidents. Probably the most prized of all the keepsakes is a card in Lincoln's handwriting which the president addressed to the provost marshal general when Crook and another bodyguard, Alexander Smith, were drafted for service in the army. The president wrote that he could not spare the men and asked the above-mentioned official to "please fix" the matter. This precious bit of paper reposed for years in the war depart-



Mrs. W. H. Crook.

ment files, but when Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyr president, was secretary of war, he gave it to his father's old guard.

Another of Col. Crook's souvenirs is a mahogany cane made from the rail of the little spiral stairway whereby Lincoln reached his office on the second floor of the White House—a stairway long since torn away. Col. Crook has some almost priceless specimens of the china service which Mrs. Lincoln selected for the White House, and which Col. Crook declares to have been more beautiful than any tableware purchased before or since for use on the presidential table. Among the pieces are a cup and saucer which Lincoln used. These, like all of the pieces of this service, are ornamented with a broad maroon band and adorned with the American eagle and coat of arms in colors.

The Living Lincoln.

How well I remember when Lincoln lived at Petersburg, Ill., carrying the chain for a surveyor's party and working for 75 cents a day. The surveyor's wife told me that she often saw him studying at night, seated on the cellar door, reading Blackstone often until midnight by the light of the moon.

Lincoln always took note of the light and dark of the moon, as is shown by an incident which occurred during his early practice of law. A murder was committed in the neighborhood of the village, and the son of the surveyor's wife was arrested on suspicion from the testimony of an "eye witness." In the meantime Lincoln had swung out his shingle as a lawyer, at Springfield, and on this occasion nobly did he prove that the kindness of the surveyor was not forgotten by the student who read Blackstone by the moonlight.

He went to the jail and questioned the young prisoner, who asserted his innocence, and Lincoln took up the case.

At the trial the witness swore that he saw the murder committed. "Might you not be mistaken?" asked Lincoln. "A dim light is deceptive, and it was a dark night."

The witness hastened to reiterate that it was bright moonlight, whereupon Lincoln promptly pulled from among his books an almanac, and said calmly:

"It is not necessary for me to make a plea, for no jury can place any reliance on a witness who will swear that it was a moonlight night when the almanac proves that it was the dark of the moon."—Daniel W. Ayers, in the National Magazine.

Lincoln's Repartee.

Uncle Joe Cannon tells this new and characteristic one on "Honest Abe" Lincoln: "It was the Illinois state convention at Decatur, held to name delegates to the national convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency. After the prayer a cry was started on the platform: 'Open a passageway! Open a passageway! Let Dennis Hanks and Dick Oglesby through!' They have some rails that Dennis Hanks and Abe Lincoln made in 1830."

"They came up with the rails, which had a piece of cotton cloth rolled round them bearing the legend: 'These rails were made by Dennis Hanks and Abraham Lincoln in 1830.' 'They were walnut rails, such as would be hard to find now, but there was plenty of that kind of fine hardwood in those days.'

"At this stage of the proceedings some fellow yelled out: 'Abe, did you split them rails?' Said he: 'Dennis Hanks says I split those rails. I don't know whether I did or not, but I have made many a better one!' Then the crowd yelled."

WORLDLINESS AND TRUST

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 13, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 6:19-34. Memory verse, 24.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all things shall be added unto you."
—Matt. 6:33.

TIME, place and circumstances the same as in our last lesson.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
Question—How can we live in this world without giving our time and strength to gaining the things of the world?

Answer—God wants us to have the best things of both worlds, but we cannot have the best of this world without seeking first the kingdom of God and its righteousness.

Two Great Treasure-Ideals Placed Before Us.—1. Earthly Treasures, v. 19. "Lay not up," use for needs, but not hoard up merely for the sake of holding possession. "For yourselves," selfishly, without thought of what good can be done with this surplus. One test of anyone is what he does with his time and earnings beyond what is necessary for his own living and work.

"Treasures upon earth," are the material things, connected with our physical needs and desires, such as money, houses, clothing, food, pleasures.

"Where moth and rust doth corrupt." The orientals had no savings banks, no bonds, in which to invest their wealth; hence costly garments were a favorite way of hoarding wealth. But these had one deadly enemy, the moth.

Rust, the consumer, corroder, referring not only to treasures hidden in the ground, but to houses, books, furniture, etc. "Where thieves break through," "Lift, dig through" the mud walls of a house. The Greek name for a burglar is a "wall-digger."

2. Heavenly Treasures, v. 20. "But lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven." God wants us to be rich, but with riches toward God, Heavenly treasures. This refers indeed to the blessedness of Heaven, all its rewards, its glories, its joys; but chiefly to the kind of treasures which make Heaven what it is, Heaven begun here on earth through the heavenly life, treasures of character, of enlarged being, of good deeds, of blessed work done, of souls made better, of faith, love, peace, godliness, brotherly kindness, honesty, meekness, and all the fruits of the spirit. These Heavenly riches we may acquire and enjoy here.

Second. The Power of Heavenly Treasures Over Life, v. 21. "For where your treasure is," That which you most prize and love and seek for; that into which you put your life. "There will your heart be also."

Third. A Clear Vision of These Treasures Essential, vs. 22, 23. "The light," of the body, our earthly tabernacle, "is the eye," as a lamp is the light of a house. "If therefore thine eye be single," etc., seeing things just as they are, with no double vision.

23. "Thy whole body shall be full of darkness," groping in ignorance, uncertain as to truth and duty.

24. "No man can serve two masters," standing for opposite principles, belonging to hostile kingdoms, demanding characters, feelings, lives and fruits that are in essential contradiction of one another, as light and darkness, god and evil. "Either he will hate the one, and love the other." If one loves goodness he must hate evil; if he loves evil, he will hate the goodness, which interferes with it. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

But the question arises: How can we live in this evil world without giving time and strength to the gaining of worldly things, such as money, possessions, houses, clothing, food, and the comforts of civilization?

The answer is: God wants us to have the very best of both the heavenly and earthly, but we cannot have the best of even this world without making God and his righteousness first and chief.

Therefore, do right, seek first the kingdom of God, and do not be anxious lest your Heavenly Father fail to keep his promises.

Illustration. The physician author of Why Worry? has a chapter on "The Doubting Folly," in which he shows the evil of continually doubting whether we have done the right thing. We have all heard of the centipede with its hundred feet "who could no longer proceed upon his journey, when it occurred to him to question which foot he should next advance." It is the worry of continually making new decisions in minor things that exhausts the mind. One great underlying choice (settled once) for all carrying with it the whole being) to do right under all circumstances—"the single eye"—both eyes seeing a single purpose—will solve most doubts and questionings.

Civic Virtue.

The happiness of the republic depends on the virtue of its citizens. Political health is as important as physical health. Religion is the guiding star of nations as well as individuals. It alone can safeguard liberty.—Bishop Conaty, Worcester, Mass.

Home of Sin.

Sin is not something that is abroad in the air. There is just one place where it has its home and that is the human heart. It is a taint of nature that has come down from successive generations.—Rev. J. M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.

The most disastrous taints have produced the greatest minds. The purest metal comes of the most ardent furnace, the most brilliant lightning comes of the darkest cloud.—Chateaubriand.



LABOR LEADERS BAR SALOON

Liquor Traffic Tends to Decrease Wages and Must Be Eradicated—Unions for Temperance.

All doubt as to the attitude of union labor toward the saloon, declares the Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati is cleared away by the unequivocal statements of prominent labor leaders during the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Toronto, Canada. "The time has come," proclaimed Samuel Gompers, the federation's president, "when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced." Others who spoke no less emphatically were Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, ex-president of that organization, and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the federation. Said Mr. Mitchell, a leader idolized by the unions:

"Poverty has driven many a strong man to drink, and drink has driven many a strong man to poverty. I am not at all impressed with the argument that if you close down the liquor traffic you bring about a calamity. Rather the contrary. There is a readjustment of society. Nothing has done more to bring misery upon innocent women and children than the money spent in drink."

"No man has a right to spend a cent upon himself until he has first provided for his family. The average workingman does not yet earn enough to give his family all the comforts they deserve. He has no money to spend on drink without robbing his family. I believe that, as the labor movement grows, so will the temperance movement grow."

Mr. Lennon, discussing the effect of the liquor traffic on the standard of living, declared that "to the trade unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon." We quote:

"What is the effect of the liquor traffic on the standard of living of the people? Is there any influence gone out from the saloon that has helped to make men and women better? The labor movement is essentially a moral movement. It stands for equal opportunity for men and women, though it believes that it should be made more easily possible for women to become home-makers. Who could deny that the liquor traffic was driving women to work in factories, in workshops, and at washtubs who ought not to be there? The trade union movement was opposed to child labor, yet who could deny that the liquor traffic was driving into industrial life boys and girls who should be in the school or on the playground? The liquor traffic tended to decrease wages, never to increase them. The use of alcohol made workmen less skillful, and drove men to lower scales of employment and reward. Every cent spent in the liquor business was wasted, bringing no social benefit or moral uplift."

Said President Lewis, who believes that "the trade unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than any other institution in the world:"

"If you want to know where the miners of America stand upon the temperance question, I'll tell you. In our constitution we have a clause which forbids any member to sell intoxicants even at a picnic. That's what we think of the liquor traffic. Some people say that the saloon is a necessary evil. I don't believe in that kind of doctrine. I don't believe that legislation alone will eradicate the traffic. Nothing but the spread of education will accomplish that."

The Christian churches are established for the purpose of replacing paganism with Christianity; the trade union movement is organized to educate the people, to drive out ignorance, and elevate the toilers of our land. Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keep them ignorant, the leaders of the trade union movement are called on to fight the saloon."—Literary Digest.

Unable to Tell the Truth.

There are many interesting developments as the drink habit becomes more and more firmly fixed. One is the loss of veracity. The head of an inebriate asylum says they have to take away all money, jewels and other valuables from the inmates so they will not use them for buying drink. Buy it they will and then conceal it and lie about it.

Rum drinking and lying go together, for the influence of drink is to bring not only physical but moral ruin. The sense of veracity is especially hard to restore, but there can be no genuine and permanent reformation without it.

Trace Insanity to Drink.

The use of alcohol causes one in every five cases of insanity, according to the report of the Cleveland (O.) State hospital, delivered to Gov. Harmon by Dr. C. H. Clark, the superintendent. Of the 931 admissions during the last two years 20 per cent. are classified alcoholic cases.

This supports the contention of Dr. H. C. Eymann, superintendent of the Massillon State hospital, that the drink habit is the most prolific cause of insanity.

1885 Berea College 1909

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the school expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)
On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 19

A man wishes to discharge a debt in yearly payments making the first payment \$2, the last \$512 and each payment 4 times the preceding payment. What is the amount of his indebtedness?

No correct answer has been received to Problem No. 15. Wake up there, you arithmeticians, and try again.

MEETINGS CLOSE

(Continued from First Page)

ing you the way out, and into the light and life and liberty of Jesus Christ. The way He tells is very plain, and the simplest can follow.

If this building should catch fire we inside would hasten to take any way out. There would be no stopping to investigate methods, or discuss theories. We would take any way, and be glad to take it. Well, we are in a world of sin. No matter which way you turn you will face the most horrible sin. And we must find a way out. God tells us Listen:—"For by Grace are ye saved, thru faith, and that not yourselves, it is the gift of God. And not by works, lest any man should boast." That is God's way.

I want to use simple language tonight, so that all can understand it, for God's truths are simple and meant for all. Now, what is grace? It is love, and sweetness and kindness, especially as it is shown in the scheme of redemption by Christ, our Lord. And it is only by this that we may be saved.

Christ died there on Calvary as the gift of God's love. Christ hanging there on the cross is a demonstration of God's love to every person in this world—to you, and to you. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him shall not perish, but have eternal life."

I can in my mind see the scene in Heaven, when, God called for volunteers, who should rescue the world from its degradation and sin. And I can almost see the scene, when the only begotten Son of the Father, left His throne in glory and came down here to this sin cursed world, and took on Himself the form of flesh, and He reached down to the very lowest and raised them up reeking and dripping with sin, that their names might be written in the Lamb's book of Life.

But how do we receive this gift of God's Salvation? "Let us come boldly to the throne of Grace." And how are we to come to the Throne of Grace? We come in prayer. It is the simplest thing in the world. We can come to the Throne just as we are, sitting in our seats, and there we can find mercy and relief in time of need.

And how are we to receive this gift? By coming in a spirit of humility, for "God resisteth the proud, but He giveth grace to the humble." Mr. Buswell told an old veteran's story of the death on the battlefield of a man who had been a skeptic, and who after the fatal bullet found him, cried, unceasingly "God be merciful to me, a sinner." and how his cries echoed above the din of battle while the fighters moved on and left him dying and still crying for mercy.

Oh, you may scoff at Christianity, Mr. Buswell went on, but the time is coming when you, too, will cry out, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." And it may then be too late.

But He is waiting now, tonight—holding out to you the immeasurable gift of His love. And to whom is that love given? To the man in the gutter, but if he will accept it, God will raise him up out of his sin and shame, and give him a name. And it is given to the fallen woman, and to the business man, and to the busy housewife, and to the student facing deep problems, and to the young man ready to step out into the great world beyond, and to that young woman soon to meet life. He will lead and guide her from every pitfall. The love and grace of God is held out, also, too to those who are tottering on the brink of the grave, ready to pitch over. And they are held out to the boy and girl, no matter how young in life.

Some one may say, "You have for-

gotten me." Well, perhaps I have forgotten you, but God didn't forget you. "Whomsoever will may come" He says, and that means you, and you and every one. God is holding out.

Now, if some one holds out a gift to you, what do you do? Why, you get up, and step by step you come forward, and reach out your hand, and take it. And then, because you have been brought up in a civilized country, you say thank you. And it is yours. God is holding out to you the gift of Salvation, and all you have to do is to come humbly, reach out your hand, and take Jesus Christ as your Savior. "For by grace ye are saved, thru faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God, and not by works, lest any man should boast." Will you take Him just now? He's holding His love out to you now, no matter who you are, holding out God's gift to you of Jesus Christ His Son. Have you taken Him?

LETTER FROM MR. E. S. FEE

As I look over the last Citizen and see the account of the annual revival meetings, which you are now having in Berea, I rejoice to hear of its good results.

I certainly am glad to see the several churches there uniting in this good work, and I hope the harvest may be rich and bountiful for each church when over.

If it was convenient for me to leave home now I would be glad to be with you receiving the good benefit of such meetings myself.

I read each week with great interest The Citizen, its Berea items and general current news, and by the way, I think The Citizen is greatly improving, and a paper which ought to be in the homes of all Berea students both past and present besides many other Kentucky homes.

As I look over The Citizen it always reminds me of my dear "Old Kentucky Home." A very dear place where I used to spend my boyhood days.

I certainly rejoice in the progress and success of Berea and Berea College.

Your friend,
Edwin S. Fee.

Clarksburg, Indiana.

A Few Words to Readers

There doesn't seem to be much chance that any readers will not notice the big adv. on the front page, but we want to be sure that you not only notice it but read it. It is likely to mean money for either you or some friend. What we ask is not hard. Right here in Berea one man has taken an average of ten subscriptions a day for the last week. There is just as good a chance at your door.

The best thing to read this week is the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Buswell. There will be another next week, but this is too good to be passed over. The work of the revival has been great, and it is an inspiration to know about it. The editor wishes he had a much finer lot of words, because they are all needed to do justice.

Another good announcement for good people. We have made arrangements to have a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, one of the leading preachers of the United States, printed in The Citizen every week hereafter. They will all be good. Look for them.

Don't overlook the Washington letter they are pretty interesting, and some important things are going to be happening there this winter.

The editor doesn't often feel justified in calling attention to an editorial, and he puts them in big type on the first page so people won't overlook what he has to say entirely, but this week there is one on a serious failing which we have as a state. Read it over, if you have time and see if there is not a good deal to think about.

She Was Silent Once.

Wife—I remember the night you proposed to me; I bent my head and said nothing.

Hub (comfortingly)—I know it worries you, dear, but never mind; you've made up for it since.

Learn Nature's Charms.

All that are lovers of virtue be quiet and go angling.—Walton.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Kellner Rumor False—Mine Death List Thirty-seven—New Head for State University.

KELLNER CASE:—A rumor spread last week that Alma Kellner, the little girl stolen from her home two months ago, had been returned. Unfortunately the rumor was proved false on investigation.

BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE:—Thirty-seven torn and mutilated bodies were taken from the mine in Western Kentucky, where an explosion occurred early last week. This constitutes the entire death list from the catastrophe.

PLACE FOR THATCHER:—A report has come from Washington that Mr. Thatcher, who was so cruelly disappointed in failing to get the place of U. S. Attorney for the Western District, will be appointed Isthmian Canal Commissioner, to succeed Sen. Joe Blackburn. The rumor has not yet been confirmed.

JUDGE BARKER ELECTED:—Judge Henry S. Barker of Louisville has been formally elected president of Kentucky State University, and will take his place at the opening of school in the Fall. It is reported that Judge George Du Relle, of Lexington will be appointed to fill his unexpired term.

ANTI-SALOON MEETING:—The annual meeting of the State Anti-Saloon League is being held in Frankfort this week, with good attendance.

RAILROAD FOR HARLAN:—This is no dream but an established fact that the contract has been let for the building of a railroad from near Pineville to Harlan, Ky. The work will start soon, and it is hoped that the road will be in operation in about seven months. The territory to be opened up is rich in minerals of all kinds. Also there has been a line surveyed in Clay county, but preparations there are not so far along.

WOMAN ATTACKED:—Mrs. Rosa Gauman, a white woman, was attacked by some person believed to be a negro, near her home at Louisville Saturday afternoon. She is in a critical condition, and several suspected men have been arrested, but nothing has definitely connected the crime with any one.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

the situation in Washington politics this week. Something is going to happen soon, but no one seems to know what it will be. And meanwhile the dignified and intellectual leaders of the Republican party are giving an imitation of a chicken with its head cut off, and running around in circles.

In general the advantage has been a little with the insurgents. Also, there has been more confirmation of your correspondent's predication that the real enemies of Taft's policies would be the Cannon and Aldrich crowd. But we are very sorry to record this, as it also means that the chances of the much needed laws which the president advocates are becoming very poor. Some are going thru all right, but probably not many.

The first move of the week was the announcement by the Insurgents that they would stand solidly for most of the Taft measures. They explained that they were not agreed among themselves on ship subsidy or the Federal Incorporation bill, but on all other measures they were with the President to the last drop. This effectively disposed of the yarns Cannon and his friends have been telling the President about them, and he in return issued a statement saying he was greatly pleased. The result has been to put Taft in a position of strict neutrality, and to greatly weaken Cannon.

However, the C. & A. crowd came back strong. They were delighted at the conversion of the insurgents, as they called it. Those who have read these letters will understand that the insurgents have never been on the other side. Also, C. & A. announced with great joy in their faces, that this meant that the entire program of the President would go thru with flying colors. That would mean another Republican Congress. All was happy!

But somehow the joy faded. Pres. Taft began to be a little suspicious that, since the stand patters had misinformed him about the insurgents, maybe some of their other statements would bear looking into. He looked, and it is safe to say he is scared stiff. What he saw was about what a lot of other people have known for some time, but which has been carefully concealed from him. It is said that he has announced that he will take stump himself during the coming campaign, and he will speak for regulars and insurgents without distinction. No attempt will be made to fight the insurgents, and every effort will be made to make the Congressional Committee keep hands off. The party will present a united front. Also, the President is bringing all the force he can to make C. & A. do the things they promised, but he was already doing that.

A few other of the older and wiser statesmen are also beginning to be active. Sen. Cullom, for instance, has warned the railroads that they must stop working against the railroad rate bill. He told a bunch of railroad men that they had got to learn to behave themselves, and to stop opposing things that were for the good of the country. Also there have been other straws.

It is worth going over a few of the symptoms which have caused Mr. Taft and his friends to get so excited. First, there is the opposition to the conservation bills which Mr. Taft had introduced. The House, controlled by Cannon, is doing nothing with them, and it is safe to say that they will not be heard from there till the Senate bills come down. The Senate, in the meanwhile, is amending them till they do not look like their former selves at all, and Taft will be unable to identify them when they get thru. So there is no chance at all, from pressing indications, that Taft's programme will go thru in this line. And remember that, as we were explaining a week or two ago, what the land sharks of the Northwest want is just delay. If nothing is done they will be happy—and nothing is being done. The question is getting serious—can a bunch of rich criminals, thru hired Congressmen, defy the opinion of the nation, and the power of the President? And the answer seems to begin to look like "Yes."

Then there is such absolute opposition to Pres. Taft's promise to have the injunction laws reformed for the benefit of labor, that all hopes of getting that thru has been abandoned. It will affect the campaign a few hundred thousand votes. Also comes strong opposition from the same stand-patters to the postal savings bank bill, to which the Republican party is pledged in the most solemn manner. Of course they are not against the principle, but the bill now before them is not right, they say. There will be something wrong with the next bill, and the next, and so on. They are not against it, but nothing will satisfy them. They are sure to get beaten in the end, and may get it this winter. But it makes harder sledding for that very desirable Republican majority next year.

It is a shame that a few grafters like that should be allowed to ruin the party the way they are doing. They are in politics for their health, and the health of their friends and they don't give a hang for the people but when they go back to be re-elected they yell a lot about what fine Republicans they are, and there are enough people believe them to re-elect them. Or there always have so far. Perhaps the end is in sight for some of them.

A few other things worth noting. The danger of a tariff war with Germany, which would have cost us a good many millions, has been averted. Tariff wars are very likely in Canada and France, however.

Also, there has been a committee appointed to find out why prices are going up. Naturally this committee will find that the tariff is not the cause. It may be remarked that it is not—but it is one of the causes, and there are several.

Great joy has been felt here over the threat of old Pa Elkins, of West Virginia, (the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins is his print name) to become an insurgent. Pa. is one of the best known of the big ring, and represents the railroad interests. Also, he plays a strong hand of poker, and can bluff very well. He is always for regulating things, but somehow none of his regulations stick. He had a law passed once to stop rebating—Sounded fine but didn't work. Also, he had an amendment tacked on to the last rate bill which nearly caused that bill to fail before the Supreme Court. He has always had his share—and helped cut the pie. But somehow he had a slight offered him, and got mad. Threatened to bolt, and all that. He may be up to some deep game, but anyhow, the thing is as funny as if a gentleman began to cut off his nose because he thought it didn't become his face. We don't need to worry about Pa's nose.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

importance in the fight between labor and capital in this country was reached last week in Connecticut, where a union was fined \$222,000 for damages done to a hat making concern by a boycott. It was held by the court that the entire union was responsible for the acts of its officers, and the general fund of the union is to be attached to pay the fine.

WIRELESS SAVES SHIP:—A wireless message from the steamship Kentucky, off Cape Hatteras last week brought a relief ship which rescued the fifty men of the crew. Modern science is making life safer every year.

JOY FOR HUSBANDS:—How often blessings are disguised at first appearance is again proved by the Paris floods. While the damage was all that has been said, the blessings will be great, and will affect many

After The Grippe

"I am much pleased, to be able to write and thank you for what Cardui has done for me," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Gilliland, of Siler City, N. C.

"Last February, I had the Grippe, which left me in bad shape. Before that, I had been bothered with female trouble, for ten years, and nothing seemed to cure it."

"At last, I began to take Cardui. I have taken only three bottles, but it has done me more good than all the doctors or than any other medicine I ever took."

Take CARDUI

J42

The Woman's Tonic

For the after-effects of any serious illness, like the Grip, Cardui is the best tonic you can use.

It builds strength, steadies the nerves, improves the appetite, regulates irregularities and helps bring back the natural glow of health.

Cardui is your best friend, if you only knew it.

Think of the thousands of ladies whom Cardui has helped! What could possibly prevent it from helping you?

Remember you cannot get the benefit of the Cardui ingredients in any other medicine, for they are not for sale in any drug store except in the Cardui bottle. Try Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

more people. As a result of the floods, the spring styles will be much later in getting out. Think of it, no new hats, nor new gowns nor other new things need be bought for our wives to replace perfectly good out-of-style garments, for a long time yet. The sigh of relief that went up when the news came could be heard nearly to the planet Mars. It is believed that if Paris could be destroyed, so that there would be no more change in styles, the jubiliations would solve the interesting problem of communicating with that distant world.

SLUMP IN STOCKS:—There has been a general and unexpected fall in the value of stocks on the New York stock exchange in the last few days. One explanation offered is that perhaps Wall Street hopes to scare Pres. Taft off from some of the reforms he is working for.

SWOPE CASE:—The hearings have begun in the Swope case, and so far the only new evidence is that the Colonel was in the habit of taking strychnine as a medicine, and it is said that the poison found in his stomach may have come therein this way, while his death was due to other causes.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from First Page)

City is staying with Mrs. Nancy J. Clark while she is sick.

VINE

Vine, Feb. 4.—Mr. Chas. Ferguson has returned home from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has been working for the past month.—Mr. B. T. Downey sold a fine two year old mule for one hundred and thirty dollars.—Henry Ferguson is the happiest man in Kentucky because he has got back to his old home on Pigeon Roost.—The winter school at Falling Timber is progressing nicely with Mr. Teague as teacher.—Lewis Ferguson has purchased a farm on Maulden for \$450.—H. C. Cornett is moving to his new home in this neighborhood.—Jim Hacker and Arnette Isaacs, Alfred Hacker and Sophie Isaacs were quietly married at the home of the brides. We wish them all long and happy lives.—The death angel visited the home of W. M. Callihan at Maulden, Feb. 1 and took from it one of its sweetest members, Miss Escar Callihan age 11 years. Her illness lasted only a few days. Being confined to her bed only one day. She suffered greatly but bore her suffering with patience.

Congersville, Ill. Letter.

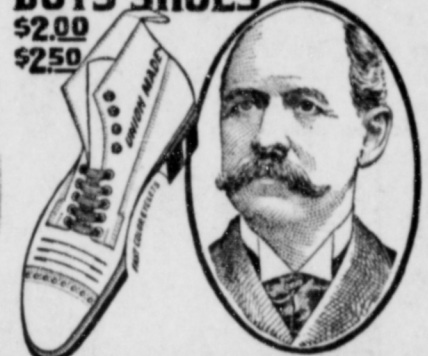
Congersville, Feb. 7.—There will be a box supper at the Goodfield school house Feb. 18th. Girls all bring boxes and boys don't forget your pocket books.—Quite a number of the boys went and helped Marshall Young husk corn last Thursday, and he gave them a dance Friday night. All seemed to enjoy themselves.—Robinson Alexander does not seem to get much better of the mumps.—Edwin the infant child of Lee Kelley's is quite sick at present.—Hugh Young's wife and children are all on the sick list this week.—Willie Wilson and family also Lee Kelley's family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Squire Young Sunday.—Leonard Harris moved to his new home last week close to Mackinaw Dells.—Thomas Alexander returned from an extended visit in Kentucky and is now with his sister Mrs. Lee Kelley.

Hamilton, O. Letter.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 5.—Saturday was "Tag Day" in Hamilton for charity by the Associated Charities.—The boycott on meats extended into Hamilton, as a large number signed petitions pledging to abstain from eating any meat for thirty days in order to affect the high prices on meats.—Saturday was examination day for teachers in Butler County, which was held in the Hamilton High School

building. There was also a Civil Service examination on the same day for Census enumerator for this district composing of the counties of Butler, Preble and Montgomery.—Dr. L. H. Frechtling of Hamilton spoke at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon to men on "Fraternalism."—There will be a debate at the Y. M. C. A. next Thursday night. The question: Resolved that the high prices of living is due more to the tariff and the trusts than anything else. The affirmative, Dr. Mark Millikin, health officer, Rev. S. B. Hiley, pastor of the First Baptist church, Negative, Darrel Joyce, Supt. of public schools and H. H. Haines, lawyer, all of Hamilton.—The Rev. J. E. Shannon of Marion, Ind., will begin a week's revival at the U. B. church here next Monday night. The last number of the "Star Lecture Course was rendered at this church last Thursday evening by the Manlove-Marone Co. The first number was given by Prof. Byron W. King, who is known in Berea.—The Rev. Ola Hanson of Burna, preached at the First Baptist church last Sunday evening.—Hamilton now has natural gas in use since Friday last, having purchased it from the Ohio Fuel Supply Co.—Eugene V. Debs who has three times been a candidate for the United States presidency on the Socialist ticket spoke in Hamilton last Saturday evening.—Last week, one night about 7:30 o'clock p. m. a man entered Winkler's dry goods store and blew open the safe. The police entered the rear of the building and the burglar came out at the front breaking the glass door with a revolver.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3, \$3.50 & \$4 SHOES BOYS' SHOES



THE LARGEST MAKER AND RETAILER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD.

"SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES." "I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for the past six years, and always find them far superior to all other high grade shoes in style, comfort and durability." W. G. JONES, 10 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make. CAUTION—See that W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. If your dealer cannot fit you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

COYLE'S

Main Street Berea, Ky.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get Instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 256 G Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop. BERE A ROLLER MILLS Berea, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

COYLE'S

YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Watch this space for our next week's announcement

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.	
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound.
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Prof. Ellis is confined to his home this week with an attack of lagrippe.

Dr. Robert Dougherty of Valley View was in town a day or two last week on business.

Miss Bess Hoskins whom many there people knew when a student here a few years ago is visiting this week at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Noah May.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean spent from Saturday until Monday with home folks at Clover Bottom.

Miss Grace Adams has been spending several days with her mother here.

THE GROUND HOG SAYS:—Winter isn't half over yet. You will need more coal. Send your order to Holliday and Co., for the best there is, at the cheapest prices.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams are being congratulated on the safe arrival of a fine boy last Wednesday.

Dr. L. F. Snow, dean of the Department of Education of State University, visited Berea Monday on his trip thru the Kentucky schools and colleges for the encouragement of higher education.

Mrs. Will Climer and son Wallace, who visited last week at the home of Mrs. A. J. Henderson left Monday for their home in Gatlin, Tenn.

Mr. Ed Scrivner has been very sick for the last few days with grip.

Miss Laura Spence of Ionia, is visiting her brother Robert, and other relatives at this place.

Mr. Sherman Isaacs of Valley View, spent a part of last week here at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. K. Baker.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon, has been in town this week on business.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection
Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

My health having failed me in the west, I have returned to Berea. I am now ready for blacksmith and carriage work in my old stand on Center street. Your trade is always solicited and will be appreciated.
J. E. Dalton.

Ralph Morton Bengel, the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Matt Bengel, of Villa Grove, Ill., but formerly of Berea was brought here for burial last Sunday. The funeral was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Davis, the Rev. Mr. Wilks officiating. The burial was at the Berea cemetery. Mr. R. Jones of Villa Grove accompanied the body.

The Rev. T. B. Stratton, District Superintendent of the Lexington District of the M. E. Church was in town over Monday night, going to Conway Tuesday.

MAIN STREET LOT—For sale privately. Apply to the Dyce Green's Heirs, Richmond, Ky.

Mr. J. S. Garrison of Spring Creek, Leslie County, is visiting his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Muncy.

As usual, there will be a special celebration of Washington's birthday on Feb. 22, and Pres. C. C. Claxton of the University of Tennessee will make the principal address. Further details of the meeting will be announced later.

SPRING SEWING—I am now prepared to do all kinds of spring sewing, and have dropped tailoring for the present.
Bertha Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker are being congratulated by their many friends on the safe arrival of a girl at their home Tuesday at eleven. Considering the weakness of Mrs. Baker, both mother and child are doing very well.

The new \$600 organ for the Union Church has arrived, and has been installed in the church building. It is expected that it will be in use the coming Sunday. The fund for the payment for the organ and the church debt has not yet been entirely completed, there still being over a \$100 to raise in order to secure the payment of some pledges which were made conditional on the securing of the whole amount. Work on the fund is going forward and the result will be announced when it is completed.

FOR RENT:—Partly furnished house, and lot of five acres, two acres suitable for tobacco. Possession at once.
Z. M. Boen, Kingston, Ky.

Book Bargains!

THIS WEEK ONLY

Popular Copyrights - - - 39c.
The Latest Copyrights - - 98c.

Try a pound box of BARRS SATURDAY CANDY

Price every Saturday - - 29c.
Other days - - - - 40c.

THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Miss Grace Disney entertained sixteen of her young friends on the occasion of her tenth birthday last week. The invitations were sent tied up in peanuts and the whole affair was delightful.

Mr. D. G. Lane of McLain, Ill., visited his stepmother, Mrs. Lane and his sister Mrs. Maggie Golden a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Canfield who have been spending the winter with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Canfield returned to their home in Litchfield, Ohio, Wednesday.

Mrs. Coddington has rented the place from which Walter Engle moved recently, and will soon open a millinery establishment in it.

Work is progressing rapidly on the pretty new Methodist church. The roof is now nearly on, and it is expected to have the church ready for use early in the spring.

Wickersham a Spanish Scholar.
Attorney General Wickersham is the Spanish scholar of President Taft's cabinet. He reads, in the original, the works of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Valera and Galdos.

LOOK FOR TWIN MILLS

We will kindly help you to build your house and barn and other buildings, fencing, and picket fencing. You can get your bill of lumber sawed and delivered to your place. Cut and sawed to order. We can furnish you any thing in the timber line, white oak, black oak, sugar tree, ash, red elm, black and yellow pine, lynn, buckeye, Walnut, poplar, beech, red elm, black and yellow pine.
For prices write W. T. Poff, at Duluth, Ky.

Yours truly,
Poff and Lake.

Portuguese Proverb.
Promising is not giving, but seems to content fools.

RICHMOND COURT

Madison market for February was an unusually good one. There has seldom been more money in sight, and trade was brisk. Plug horses went at from \$15 to \$90, plug mules at from \$30 to \$70, and good mules from \$100 to \$200, pair of mules, at from \$240 to \$460. Between 1100 and 1200 cattle sold at from 3 to 5 1-4 cents, and 250 to 300 hogs at from 7 to 8 cents.

TAX RATE THE SAME

City Council Fixes It at Fifty Cents.—Mr. Short Chosen Marshal, with New Duties—Plans for Street Improvement.

The new City Council got down to its first real business session on Tuesday night, staying on the job till toward eleven o'clock, transacting a large amount of important business. The Council went to work smoothly, and there is every indication that the members will work together easily and successfully.

The first business of importance was the election of Mr. Short as marshal. It has already been ordained that the marshal shall perform many duties not previously intrusted to him, such as supervision of the streets, the collection of taxes, and so forth. For this in addition to the usual fees, he is to receive \$20 per month. He is expected to give his whole time to the service of the town, and to take off his coat and go to work on the streets when there is nothing else to do. The appointment is revokable at the pleasure of the council, without formal charges being made, if at any time the marshal's work is not satisfactory.

It was decided to impose this year a town tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars, the same as last year. As this tax will be levied on property valued at about \$500,000 it will yield nearly \$2,500. The city debt now stands at \$600, and it is intended to pay this off. At the same time, it is desired to make large improvements in the streets and as it is felt that these cannot wait without serious injury, a proposal has been made to issue bonds for this improvement, allowing the people to pay for it as they use it.

Other ordinances which were passed fixed the salary of the City Treasurer at one dollar per month, and appointed Mr. S. E. Welch, to this lucrative position. The place of meeting of the Council was set at the National Bank Building. Ordinances were also proposed for allowing the licensing of near-beer joints at \$1,000 per year, and of pool rooms at \$250 per table. Several improvements in the system of book keeping were adopted.

BEREA'S RECORD CHECK

(Continued from first page)

by one Andrew Carnegie, was good for exactly that amount.

That check represented the last installment of the \$400,000 fund being raised to reimburse Berea College for the money taken away from it by the legislature a few years ago, and to found a colored school. The last cent of that fund is now in the hands of the trustees of the new school, and the preliminaries have all been completed. A project which was at first regarded with anxiety by many who wished it well, and was reviled and scorned by some of those whose benefit it is intended, has been brought to a successful completion.

From now on work of constructing the buildings, and making everything ready for the early opening of the new Lincoln Institute will be rushed, and the whole attention of the officials in charge can be devoted to that end. Plans for the buildings are practically complete, and building is expected to begin as soon as the weather opens. It is hoped to have the school under way when time for the Fall term comes.

Only one cloud is in sight, and that is not now believed to be a serious one. A member of the legislature has introduced a bill to prevent the location of the new school on the site selected for it. It is not believed that the legislature will pass so unjust a bill, and if the measure should be passed, it is not believed to be con-

GO TO

W.J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.
Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

stitutional, since the site was selected and the land bought long before the bill was introduced, and it is not permitted in this country to make laws which adversely affect rights once legally established.

ALMOST CENTENARIAN

Mrs. Sarah M. Cade one of the oldest persons in Madison County, died at the home of her son John S. Cade, near Paint Lick, Feb. 1, aged ninety-one.

"Grandmother" Cade was born in Lee County, Virginia, Sept. 1, 1818. Her parents soon moved to Sullivan County, Tenn., and she lived there until her marriage to a distant cousin Samuel Cade. Soon after this wedding in 1841 they moved to Crab Orchard, Kentucky and lived there and in Rockcastle County until thirty-six years ago when they moved to Paint Lick.

Mr. Cade belonged to the celebrated "gold seekers" of '49 who went to California. He drove a team from Independence, Missouri, to the Ocean, and after staying in California two years, went to New Orleans by water and from there up the rivers to Kentucky. He died in 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Cade celebrated their fifty-fourth wedding anniversary before his death and on that occasion the fact that they had never had a quarrel was made known. Mrs. Cade has been a member of the Baptist church for seventy-six years and during all that time has been a sincere and devoted Christian. When she was a Sunday school girl she learned a number of Chapters in the Bible and since her eyesight failed her she sat and repeated those verses of her childhood days.

She had five children, three of whom are dead. Her descendants are 21 grandchildren, 40 great-grand children and one great-great grand child. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. F. P. Bryant, whom she helped to raise from infancy. The interment took place in the Wallacetown cemetery.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.
SOLD IN TOWN

When Rubbers Become Necessary

and your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet, and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Just the thing for patent leather shoes, dancing parties and for breaking in new shoes. Many people cannot wear heavy stockings comfortably without shaking Allen's Foot-Powder into the shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Gimsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute.



RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

THESE SHOES are noted for their Style, Fit and Wear. The very best styles from the world of fashions are to be found in these Shoes. The remarkable fitting qualities are due to lasts that are built to follow the naturally graceful lines of the foot. The wearing qualities are due to the use of the best leather and workmanship. The enormous purchasing power and economy of operation of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world make it possible to sell such good shoes at popular prices.

We carry a large line of American Lady and American Gentleman Shoes in many styles, shapes, sizes and leathers.

Come in and let us fit you, and you will learn what **REAL SHOE SATISFACTION** is.

Respectfully,

BEREA, KY.

Best quality yard wide gingham 12 1/2c.
Best quality 27 inch gingham 10c. Best
line outing flannel 10c. Best quality all
silk taffeta ribbon, 4 in. wide, 15c. And
the best 5 and 10c line anywhere, at

New Stand at former P. O. Building.

MRS. EARLY'S

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

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Six Months 60
Three Months 35

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Fine premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Only a merciful man should be put in charge of a team of horses in this weather.

One thing alling us is the fact that the mild winters we have been having have spoiled us.

Sausage, spare ribs, ham, bacon and pigs' knuckles are now popular. The pigskin has been laid away.

Are our monthly magazines losing their enterprise? Not one of them as yet has sent out its Fourth of July issue.

Minister Wu has talked to a phonograph. It is the first conversationalist he ever met that he couldn't ask questions of.

A barefoot dancer is drawing large crowds in New York. The next thing is for Chicago to claim her as a native daughter.

Farms in the United States are estimated to be worth \$30,000,000,000. These are figures which make even a copper trust envious.

It costs the American citizen many times as much for fire protection as the European pays. Evidently in Europe they build better than we know.

Don't get worried about the price of steers and hogs. You don't have to buy any. Content yourself with sirloin steaks and nice Virginia ham.

It does not require the wisdom of the oldest inhabitant to know that those who talk the most about riding on the water wagon stay on it for the shortest time.

A Canadian police inspector thinks the marksmanship of our policemen is bad. He ought to see their record when there are enough innocent spectators in the line of fire.

Love stories and love plays are coming back into fashion again, and we are glad of it. We have had these new thought and problem things until we are sick at our stomachs.

A Philadelphia man has given to his wife a Christmas present consisting of a rope of pearls worth \$750,000. The amount of his contributions to the charitable institutions of Philadelphia is not mentioned.

"Plunk" is a useful word to have about the house," observes the London Chronicle. "It denotes the sound of the string of a musical instrument. A plunk may also be a sudden blow, the grass within a fairy ring, a thick-set person and—in American slang—a large sum of money." True enough. Almost everybody has seen the time when a "plunk" was a large sum of money.

Naturally the question arises how is it, seeing that we have the greatest actual and relative banking power of all nations in the world, that we must still borrow money abroad? The answer is easy. We have still many resources to develop, many business propositions to exploit, while the older nations of the world find that domestic business has well nigh reached its profitable limit. They prefer American investments with their larger returns in interest.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his recommendation that the age for admission of cadets into the Naval academy shall be lower has the support of facts that have time and again been given serious attention. These facts relate to the advanced age at which officers arrive at commands in the American navy. Before they reach the highest grade in the service they are about ready for retirement and the great majority never have a chance to reach those grades.

The fire fiend is rampant these days. Yet when one considers how careless the great majority are with this deadliest and most destructive of the elements, the wonder is that fires are not even more frequent. In the blazes of the past week or so in different places the careless cigar stump has played quite a prominent part. It seems a little thing at the time to attend to, but if there is a law against throwing refuse on the street there should be an even more stringent one against tossing away a spark capable of starting an expensive fire or endangering a human life.

100 MINERS KILLED

EXPLOSION IN MEXICAN SHAFT
RESULTS FROM LIGHTED
CIGARETTE.

NOT A MAN ESCAPED ALIVE

Seventy-Four Are Dead at Primero, Col.—Thirty-Four Lose Their Lives at Drakesboro, Ky.—Cause of American Disasters Not Known.

San Antonio, Tex.—As a result of the carelessness of a Mexican in lighting a cigarette Wednesday 100 miners are dead in the Paula mine in Mexico across from Eagle Pass in the state of Coahuila.

Sixty-eight bodies have already been taken from the shaft. The others are buried further in. There is no hope that any will be found alive. Not a single man in the mine escaped alive. One man was brought to the surface in a conscious condition but died shortly thereafter.

He told of the circumstances of the explosion. Smoking in the mine is prohibited. It seems as if a new miner, not understanding the danger, smuggled tobacco and matches into the shaft when he went to work and the miners had been at work nearly an hour when he struck a match to light a cigarette.

Immediately the explosion followed, burying alive the 100 men in the mine at the time. Frantic efforts were made by the mine superintendent to rescue the men but the shaft was so filled that it took hours of work to reach the chamber where the men were confined. The explosion must have been terrific as the entire interior of the mine was badly wrecked.

Primero, Col.—Only 74 men are dead as the result of the mysterious explosion in the Primero mine. This is the final figure according to a careful check made in a house-to-house canvass finished by officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

Forty-nine bodies have been recovered from the mine. It is known that more bodies lay in the workings but it was dangerous for the rescue party to work longer. Further work of rescue has been given up until the deadly blackdamp has been dissipated.

No one has been able as yet to ascertain the exact cause of the explosion. There is much suffering among the families of the miners who were killed and relief funds have been started in various parts of the state.

Drakesboro, Ky.—Thirty-four men lost their lives in a terrible explosion which occurred in an unused section of the Wickliffe mine at Browder Tuesday night.

Thirty-two of the bodies, most of them terribly mangled and blackened, have been brought to the surface and are being buried.

When the explosion occurred, the concussion of which was a warning to those in other sections of the workings, there were nearly 100 men in the mine. The signal to hoist the stage was given and the frantic miners began pouring out.

It was some time before the work of rescue began, but when a party went down it was found that the dead and injured could be reached.

Doubt is expressed as to the real cause of the explosion. Some believe that a large quantity of blasting powder was set off, while others say it was gas or dust. The bodies brought out, with the exception of Kelly and the negro, are believed to complete the list of dead. Several of those injured are in a serious condition.

BRIBERY IS NOW CHARGED

Asserted That Western Indiana Had "Slush Fund" to Fix State and City Officials.

Chicago.—Sensational charges that the \$850,000 which the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad is attempting to recover was a "slush fund" used for the bribing of state and city officials were Monday made following an announcement by State's Attorney Wayman that he will not ask indictments of the three men the road holds responsible for the loss of the money. Benjamin Thomas, former president of the road; John C. Fetzer, real estate man, and Charles R. Kappes, the road's former real estate agent, are accused in the bill which the road has filed in the circuit court of charging the road fictitious prices for real estate.

Would Feed All Paris.

Paris.—Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia has offered, through American Ambassador Bacon, to pay for a loaf of bread for every flood victim in Paris and vicinity daily for 30 days. American subscriptions received Wednesday include \$5,000 from Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh and \$1,000 from citizens of Baltimore. The total of American subscriptions now exceeds \$160,000, the largest sum contributed by any foreign country.

Mexican War Veteran Dies.

Freeport, Ill.—Thomas Webb, veteran of the Mexican war, died Wednesday, aged 91. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista under Gen. Taylor. Mr. Webb's son, Dr. Arthur T. Webb, is dentist to the royal family of Italy.

Australians Coming on Junket.

Melbourne.—The Victorian cabinet has decided to dispatch within a few days a mission to the United States and England with the object of promoting immigration.



Are These Two Nice Old Gentlemen Going to Allow Their Miserable Dogs to Get Them Into a Squabble?

CONVICT HERO IN PRISON FIRE

NEGRO MURDERER LEADS 200 IN FIGHT ON FLAMES.

Burning of Power House Will Lead to Idleness of 1,000 Prisoners.

Joliet, Ill.—When fire broke out in the power house of the Illinois state penitentiary in this city, over 1,000 convicts were at work.

The alarm was sounded and many of them were detailed to fight the flames while the others were marched to their cells.

Before the arrival of the local fire department the prison fire-fighters, who have been organized into a company, did effective work in preventing the flames from spreading. Tucker Ballard, a life prisoner, was the hero of the day.

He led the fire fighters into the burning power house and directed the work. When the roof of the building fell Ballard refused to quit his post and fell unconscious. He was rescued by other convicts and is in the hospital in a dangerous condition.

Ballard was sent up from Wilmington, Ill., for murder and has been 27 years behind the prison walls.

Some of the convicts who were placed in cells after the fire broke out were badly scared and begged to be allowed to remain in the prison yard.

The night and day guards were called out but no effort was made to escape by any of the prisoners. The power house with its valuable machinery is a total wreck and the institution is crippled. The quarry, shirt factory and shoe plant, together with the other industries of the prison, are out of business and it will be several weeks before they will be in operation.

In the meantime over 1,000 convicts will be idle. Warden Murphy estimates the damage at \$100,000. The state carries its own insurance.

MRS. BROKAW GETS DECREE

Wealthy Woman Is Granted Divorce—Is Awarded Alimony of \$15,000 a Year.

New York.—Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw was granted a separation from her husband, W. Gould Brokaw, a millionaire, and was awarded alimony of \$15,000 a year.

The decision was handed down in the Supreme court at Mineola by Justice Putnam, before whom the case was tried. The separation was granted on the ground of desertion.

The Brokaw trial was one of the longest and most sensational in the history of separation suits in the state courts.

Mrs. Brokaw asked a separation and \$2,500 a month alimony. She charged cruelty and abandonment.

FIREBUG MAKES CONFESSION

Evansville (Ind.) Police Assert Man Fires Newspaper Office "to See Horses Run."

Evansville, Ind.—"Because he wanted to see the horses run," John Byers, a teamster, confessed, according to the police, that he started the fire destroying the building of the Journal-News last week, and had caused other fires in the business district. Satisfaction of his mania, the police say, has cost property owners \$200,000.

Broker Hit by Panic.

Butte, Mont.—C. W. Cockrell, formerly in the brokerage business and well known throughout the northwest, committed suicide Thursday as a result of financial and domestic difficulties. Cockrell had been wealthy, but lost everything in the panic of 1907.

Richest Preacher Dead.

New York.—Rev. Dr. Richard Lewis Howell, known as the richest preacher in the United States, is dead at his home here. He was 55 years old.

WARSHIPS SAIL FOR ATHENS

British Fleet Hurries to Greece as Cretan Question Is Raised—Turkey Issues Warning.

Malta.—The British battleship Duncan, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, with the cruisers Lancaster, Minerva and Barham, and four torpedo boat destroyers, left here Thursday for Piraeus, the port of Athens, Constantinople.—It is stated that the government has informed the powers protecting Crete that if the Cretans go to the Greek national assembly it will be regarded by the port as a casus belli. Among the many warlike statements current are assertions that part of the army of Epirus and the Third army corps at Saloniki, are ready to cross the frontier and enter the plain of Larissa. The Turkish fleet also is ready to start for Piraeus.

London.—Should the Cretans attempt to send delegates to the Hellenic national assembly, convoked by King George, which would be considered a serious threat to peace in the near east, or in any other way disturb the status quo, international troops will be landed on the island. One of the conditions under which the troops were withdrawn was that the Cretans should take no steps against the sovereignty of Turkey. The sending of delegates to the Greek assembly would be a breach of the agreement.

The danger is not considered imminent, however, as the national assembly is not expected to meet for months and responsible Greeks and Cretans have assured the powers that they will do nothing to disturb the peace.

BOND FIRM IS BANKRUPT

Flak & Robinson Fail with Liabilities of \$6,735,324—Unable to Meet Loans.

New York.—Wall street was astonished Tuesday to get the news over the ticker that Flak & Robinson, one of the most reputable bond and banking houses in the street, had been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of three small creditors.

The firm liabilities are given at \$6,735,324, while the assets are claimed to be \$112,644 in excess of that figure. In view of the fact that the firm was unable to meet the call of the banks for loans made on some of its securities, it is likely that the depression following the failure will cause a loss of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to the creditors. The cash from depositors alone totals \$1,212,349.12.

The failure is directly due to the financing of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railway, a short line running from Buffalo into Pennsylvania.

Brokers Are Indicted.

New York.—The grand jury indicted three men on charges of grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the failure of the stock exchange firm of Tracy & Co. of 40 Wall street. The firm went to smash on May 17, 1909 with liabilities of \$1,500,000. Seven indictments were returned against each of the men, and were filed with Justice Goff in the criminal branch of the supreme court. The justice immediately issued bench warrants.

Pass Primary Bill.

Springfield, Ill.—The Staymates plurality primary bill was passed by the house by a vote of 100 yeas to 33 nays.

Swedish Vessel Sinks; Six Drown.

Hamburg.—The Swedish steamer Annie was in collision with the German ship Susanna near Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, 29 miles northwest of here Thursday. The Annie sunk immediately. Six of her crew were drowned.

Broadens Texas Harbor.

Washington.—A plan for a 24-foot channel of the Arkansas Pass harbor, Texas, to cost \$277,500, has been recommended to congress by the war department.

SINKING SAILORS ARE RESCUED

RELIEF SUMMONED OVER ATLANTIC BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

STEAMER ALAMO SAVES 47 LIVES

Seams Open in Wrecked Kentucky Off the South Carolina Coast and Waters Rush into Buffeted Craft, Now at Bottom of Sea.

New York.—Thanks again to the wireless and the international distress signal, "S. O. S.," Capt. Moore and his crew of 46 men are safe on board the Mallory liner Alamo, bound for Key West, while their vessel, the steamer Kentucky, is at the bottom of the sea, off Cape Hatteras.

It is another case of a disaster averted by wireless and told to the world by the same medium.

The Kentucky, a wooden vessel of 996 gross tonnage, and 203 feet long, was bound from New York to the Pacific to carry passengers between Tacoma and Alaskan ports for the Alaska Pacific Steamship Co.

First news of the Kentucky's distress was received at the United Wireless Co.'s station at Cape Hatteras. There the operator heard the "S. O. S.," quickly followed by this message: "We are sinking. Our latitude is 32.10; longitude 76.30."

Almost simultaneously the operator heard the steamship Alamo respond to the Kentucky's call, informing Capt. Moore that the Alamo was making all speed to the sinking vessel's assistance.

The navy department at Washington in the meantime flashed wireless messages along the Atlantic coast, dispatching the battleship Louisiana and two revenue cutters to the scene.

REBELS DEFEATED

In a Battle at Santos Tomaso One Hundred Insurgents Are Killed.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Details received here of a fight at Santo Tomaso show that the insurgents lost 100 killed in the fighting that continued until dark. Santo Tomaso is 12 miles north of Acayapa and about 10 miles southeast of La Libertad.

There was an artillery duel from the heights, during which one Maxim gun of the revolutionists was disabled and much of their equipment and many of their beasts of conveyance were captured by the government forces. The insurgents had 600 men engaged in the battle and the government 1,100.

Minister General Baca gave out a dispatch which he had received from Gen. Vasquez announcing the defeat of the insurgents at Santo Tomaso. The revolutionists were under the command of Col. Blandon, who was killed.

On receipt of the news the population of Managua celebrated the announcement of the victory by firing cannon and burning fireworks.

BIG VERDICT RENDERED.

Union Hatters Must Pay \$222,000 Damages.

Hartford, Ct.—Upon the verdict of \$74,000 damages rendered by a jury before Judge Platt in the United States court here, after four months' trial of the seven-year-old celebrated hatters' boycott case, the 250 defendants, some of whom are now dead, will have to pay to De Loewe & Co., Danbury, Ct., the complaining hat manufacturers, about \$234,000. In short, the Sherman antitrust law, which the United States supreme court several years ago applied to the complaint, automatically trebles the damages to \$222,000, and the costs will run to about \$12,000.

Trainmen Will Vote.

Chicago.—Prospects of a struggle between the 33,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the railroads were eliminated. The matter will be voted upon by the men.

GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Flour—Winter patent \$5.50a6.25, do fancy \$5.35a5.60. Rye: Northwestern \$4.55a4.65, do city \$4.70a4.90. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.28a 1.30, No. 3 red \$1.20a1.25. Corn—No. 2 white 67½a68c, No. 3 white 66½a 67c, No. 2 yellow 64a64½c, No. 3 yellow 63½a64c, No. 3 mixed 63½a64c, white ear 64a65c, mixed ear 64a65c. Oats—No. 2 white 49a49½c, No. 3 white 48a48½c, No. 4 mixed 46½a 47½c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25a 18.75, No. 2 timothy \$16.75a17.25. Barley—No. 2 spring 80a84c. Rye—No. 2 85a86c. Bran—\$24.50a25.50; middlings, fine \$26.50a27.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Shipper \$5.50a6.25; butcher steers, extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$5a5.75; cows, extra \$4.85a5, canners \$2.25a3.25. Bulls—Bologna \$4.25a4.90, fat bulls \$4.75a5.25. Calves—Extra \$9.25, fair to good \$7a9. Hogs—Mixed packers \$8.40a8.70, stags \$5.50a7.35, extra \$7.50, light shippers \$8.10a8.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6a8. Sheep—Extra \$6, good to choice \$5.25a5.90. Lambs—Extra \$8.60a8.65, good to choice \$8.25a8.50, common to fair \$5a 8, yearlings \$4.75a6.50.

What Is Happening Throughout the State

POLICE DISCREDIT STORY.

Do Not Believe Organized Gang Broke Glass Doors in Burley Tobacco Society Offices.

Lexington, Ky.—The police, after an all-day investigation, have been unable to ascertain who broke the glass in the doors of various offices of the Burley Tobacco society headquarters in the McClelland building. Chief of Police Regan and Night Chief Jenkins, who conducted the investigation, are of opinion that it was the work of some drunken persons, who may or may not have a grievance against President Clarence Lebus or other officials of the Burley Tobacco society. They pool-pool the idea that there was an organized band of 20 men from Winchester or elsewhere in the building, as claimed by Robert L. Seebree, the furnace fireman, who spread the alarm that the headquarters had been attacked by a band of night riders who, he said, had told him they were from Winchester, and that they intended to blow up the Burley headquarters and hang Clarence Lebus. Police in automobiles searched every section of the city and went far into the country on the hunt for supposed night riders. Insofar as they were able to ascertain none were abroad. All persons encountered were known or were able to give a good account of themselves.

Louisville, Ky.—The Hardware and Stove Dealers' association opened its session here with a meeting of the executive committee.

Paris, Ky.—President W. C. Ussery, of the Blue Grass league, has called a meeting of the league to meet here Wednesday, February 9, to arrange the schedule for 1910.

Lexington, Ky.—Clarence Fleming, 51, an engineer and road builder, formerly of Woodford county, but for about a year employed by James B. Haggin at Elmendorf farm, killed himself here.

Henderson, Ky.—Returns from the democratic congressional primary from over the district indicates the nomination of A. O. Stanley over C. C. Gliven and Lavega Clements by 5,000 plurality.

Lexington, Ky.—Dick Webb, the star center of the Kentucky teams in 1909, was elected captain of Kentucky State university's 1910 football team. Polk Threlkeld, who was fullback on State's 1909 team, was elected captain of the track team, which has begun work under Coach Sweetland.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington & Interurban Railways Co. sustained a loss of \$40,000 through fire in Car Barn No. 2, which was destroyed. The lighting plant was shut down and for half an hour every light in the city was out. Frank Overton, night foreman in the barns, was badly injured.

Frankfort, Ky.—Liberty for E. L. Lamarre, who has been serving two years in the penitentiary here, was of short duration. When Gov. Willson pardoned him he was again arrested at the request of Sheriff P. J. Parker, of Mt. Vernon, O., where, it is claimed, he is wanted on a charge of horse stealing.

Frankfort, Ky.—Judgment was entered in the Franklin circuit court in favor of Grainger & Co., of Louisville, and others, against the General Supply and Construction Co. of New York, builders of the new capitol, and the Federal Union Surety Co. of Indianapolis, bondsmen for the company for \$14,000.

Williamstown, Ky.—The failure of the S. M. Smith Lumber Co., of Crittenden, this county, with branches at Dry Ridge and Corinth, leaves a string of creditors extending from Seattle, Wash., to Pine Knot, Ky., it is alleged. The assets of the firm are said to be \$50,000, with liabilities amounting to \$30,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The January grand jury submitted its report to Judge Gregory, in the criminal court, in which it was stated that the prevailing high prices of food products were not investigated because of the limited time. The request for the investigation was made by the organized labor bodies a few days ago. The February body is urged to take up the matter.

Central City, Ky.—Prof. C. J. Norwood, chief inspector of mines of Kentucky; H. D. Jones, Central City, and T. O. Long, Earlinton, assistant inspectors, after making a thorough examination of the Browder mine, reached the conclusion that the explosion was caused by the setting off of a keg of powder.

Louisville, Ky.—W. P. Roberts, night watchman at the Hydraulic Brick Co.'s plant, was found unconscious by a messenger boy. When revived he told a story of having been attacked and beaten by two negro thugs.

Louisville, Ky.—Evan S. Rees, of the Home tobacco warehouse, has called the British agricultural department declining an offer to go to Pretoria, Africa, to take charge of a tobacco warehouse there and superintending the culture of tobacco for the government.

SCHOOL BILL PASSES SENATE

PROVIDES NONPARTISAN COMMISSION FOR LOUISVILLE.

SENATORS HAVE HEATED DEBATE

Resolution Providing Pay for Extra Employees Brings Out Warm Discussion in Which Graft is Charged—Is Finally Adopted.

Frankfort, Ky.—Without a dissenting vote the bill introduced in the senate by Herman D. Newcomb, of Louisville, providing for a nonpartisan commission of five to supersede the Louisville school board as at present constituted, passed the senate. The real purpose of the bill is to divorce the public schools of Louisville from politics, and it has the backing not only of all the commercial bodies of that city, but of those at present constituting the Louisville school board, eight Democrats and six Republicans. The same bill was introduced in the house some time ago by Hite Huffaker, of Louisville, and has been reported favorably by the house committee to which it was referred. There is hardly a doubt that the bill will pass the house with as little opposition as was encountered in the senate.

Clash in Senate.
The only clash in the senate had to do with Senate resolution No. 8, providing pay for the extra employees in the senate. By unanimous consent Senator B. M. Arnett was permitted to call this resolution up for action upon it. A heated debate, led on the one side by Senator Eliza Bertram and on the other by Senator B. M. Arnett, ensued. Senator Bertram bitterly opposed the adoption of the resolution, and in the heat of his argument said that it was framed in such uncertain terms as to warrant "graft." Senator Arnett proved a valiant defender of the resolution, however, and said that it would be an "outrage" not to pay the extra employees. Others spoke in favor of the resolution and it finally was adopted by a vote of 22 to 10.

Opium Bill Revived.
Mark Ryan's opium bill, which was sidetracked for the reason that, though receiving a majority of the votes cast, it did not receive a two-fifths vote of the senate, due to the few present when the vote was taken, was revived, and passed the upper house by a vote of 22 to 10.

Senate Bill No. 25. Introduced by Conn. Linn, and appropriating \$30,000 annually to the state board of health to be used in the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, passed the upper house by a vote of 30 to 0.

T. A. Combs' bill regulating the exchange of stock for bonds in corporations also passed the senate.

House Kept Busy.
A number of petitions from various sections were presented in the session of the house against the passage of Senate Bill 23, to prevent a consolidation of life, fire, accident, health or other insurance companies.

The chair appointed Representatives Chinn, Carter, McVean, Duffy, Lackey and Moss to spread the flowers purchased upon the grave of Gov. Wm. Goebel.

The agriculture committee reported favorably House Bill 253—Act to further regulate the pooling of farm products, making it lawful for any number of persons to combine their crops.

The criminal law committee reported unfavorably House Bill No. 247, providing certain penalties shall be punishment for rape upon the person of a female of any age. The committee was sustained by a vote of 63 to 8.

State university and normal school reported favorably House Bill 195, empowering the executive council of state normal schools to extend the course of study and the requirements for all advanced certificates; appropriating \$12,000 for colored state normal schools; appropriating \$150,000 for the erection of a medical building at state university, at Lexington; providing that parents and guardians shall be compelled to send children between 7 and 14 years to school, and to provide truant officer for each county.

The house adjourned till Monday. State Mine Inspector C. J. Norwood's annual report was submitted to Gov. Willson. The report's most important recommendation is that six sets of live-saving apparatus be required to be kept at each mine.

As the Watkins county unit bill was being buried in the religion and morals committee in the senate, the Waggoner county unit bill was rejuvenated in the house by being reported favorably by the house committee on religion and morals. The house refused to adjourn until late in the afternoon in order that the Waggoner bill could be reported, yet

HOW SHE ESCAPED.

Pauline, who had been attending school for almost two weeks, was telling of the misbehavior of some of her little classmates. At her mother's question as to whether it had ever been necessary for the teacher to speak to her, Pauline answered quickly, "Oh, no, mamma." Then, "She had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon." "Why, what did she say?" "Oh, she said, 'Now, children, we'll all wait until Pauline is in order.'"—The Dellineator.

the vote in the senate shows conclusively that the county unit bill will not pass that body unless there is a tremendous change of sentiment in the upper house. Ante-election pledges for the county unit bill were forgotten when the time came to vote.

House resolution, to adjourn over from Wednesday till Friday in honor of memory of late Gov. Goebel, was adopted.

House resolution, inviting the conference of governors to hold its next meeting in the new capitol, was adopted.

Senator Eaton offered a resolution to discontinue the four daily papers that are now being furnished each senator. Motion to refer the resolution to Kentucky statutes committee was defeated, 14 to 18. The motion to table the resolution was adopted, 19 to 13.

Senator Lewis Arnett's resolution to adjourn from Wednesday till next Monday, to give committees time to visit charitable institutions, was adopted.

Senator Hogg's resolution, requesting the governor to lay before the senate the report made to him by the state inspector after he had investigated the state penitentiaries, was adopted.

"Joy riding" came in for its bump when the senate passed the bill, introduced by Senator Newcomb, of Louisville, making it an offense to ride in an automobile in any city or county in the state faster than permitted by law, and fixing the punishment at a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and, in addition, a jail sentence of from one to six months.

Bills that Got Through.
The bills passed in the house were those providing for the election of town marshals in cities of the sixth class and providing for a system of assessment, levy and collection of taxes in sixth-class cities which gives the county assessor the right to make out a list of all the property owned by persons and corporations and subject it to taxation while he is making his assessment each year for state and county purposes. This will save the sixth-class cities the expense of an assessor. The bill prohibiting live stock from running at large in cities of the sixth class was also passed.

Forests Will Be Wiped Out.
That the greed of the lumbermen is rapidly depleting Kentucky of its forests was the gist of the report of Commissioner Rankin to the general assembly. It is estimated that the lumber uncult to date will not last more than eighteen years. The appointment of a state board of forestry and remedial measures are urged.

Col. Chinn Starts Rumpus.

Col. Jack Chinn, representing Mercer county in the legislature, started a big "rumpus" in the house by making the serious charges that the committee appointed to investigate the Frankfort penitentiary is preparing to smear its report with a coat of whitewash. The occasion of this outburst on the part of Col. Chinn was his offering a resolution, which is far more sensational in its charges than were the statements he made on the floor, although he asserted that the penitentiary committee in the house was the whip of the lobbyists at this session of the legislature. The resolution offered by Col. Chinn asks that a committee of five members of the house be appointed to investigate charges that the lash, dungeon, "hamstring" and electric treatment are used on inmates at the will of contractors of the institution without hearing or investigation of the blame put upon them. The resolution was referred to the committee on prisons and house of reform by a vote of 44 to 29. The representatives on the penitentiary investigation committee replied to Col. Chinn's statements, denouncing them as unreasonable and unfounded. No attempt to whitewash the conduct of any state official will be made, was the statement from each committeeman.

Senator E. M. Taylor, of Hickman county, introduced a bill providing for appropriations for buildings for the house of reform at Greendale, some of which have already been erected.

Senator Nat C. Careton, of Louisville, submitted a bill that provides for the erection of a police station or stations in Louisville, in which female prisoners shall be detained, and the appointment of a police matron.

One of the most important measures of the session was introduced by Senator L. W. Arnett, of Covington, which will be known in the future as the "Arnett Retail Grocers' association bill," which provides that all but 10 per cent of the income of all persons in the state shall be exempt. This measure is drawn from the Ohio statute, and is exactly like it in every particular. The bill is fathered by the Kentucky Retail Grocers' association. To insure the passage of the bill it was placed in the hands of Senator Arnett.

Gov. Willson sent his message to the general assembly.

The governor urges adoption of the report of the state tax commission.

THE SUN'S VAPORS.

"Chromosphere" is the name given to a layer of incandescent vapors in the sun, enveloping the entire photosphere. The chromosphere consists chiefly of hydrogen and an element known as helium. The so-called "prominences" are due to projections of hydrogen that are shot up to enormous altitudes, with velocities exceeding 149 miles per second. The name chromosphere is given to this solar envelope on account of its beautiful rosy hue.

HIGH PRICES ARE CAUSE OF WORRY

Many Congressmen Fear Their Seats Will Be Endangered By Dissatisfaction

FAVOR BROAD INVESTIGATION

Democrats Discuss Harmon, Marshall and Gaynor for Presidential Nomination—Numerous Candidates for Speaker Cannon's Place.

Washington.—Many of the Republican members of congress, especially those of the lower house, who fear that their seats may be endangered at the coming election, are in favor of having a widespread investigation into the cases of the high prices of the necessities of life that shall take in the entire country. It is possible that under the scope of the resolution introduced into the senate by Senator Elkins the inquiry which many of the Republicans desire may be undertaken.

Uncle Sam is looking into the matter, as it relates specifically to the District of Columbia, over which he has full legal control. The committee that is probing into the reasons for the high prices of food in the District is getting much material that relates to the rest of the country, and it is possible that this one investigation will do much of the work that the Republicans who fear a loss of their seats, think ought to be done.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania and six fellow members of the house committee of the District of Columbia are still hard at the task of trying to find out what it is that makes everything that a man wants to eat and to wear, cost so much in these United States. Mr. Moore is a protectionist of protectionists and naturally he hopes it will be proved that the tariff has nothing to do with the present high prices. He seems to be full of confidence that such will be the case, but the Democratic members of the committee who are looking into the subject believe that when they get through they will have material which can be used to the advantage of the Democratic party in its contention that the high tariff makes high prices without a corresponding increase in salaries and wages.

President Deeply Interested.

There is a deep interest felt by President Taft in the investigation now in progress. The opening day of the inquiry in the committee room of the house of representatives was the same day that saw the beginning of the investigation into the activities of the meat packers in Chicago. The latter investigation is a grand jury affair, but it is possible that when all the returns are in that the evidence adduced in Chicago will be of service to the members of congress who are trying to get at the facts. By the time the sub-committee is ready to report, the public will have pretty full knowledge of the testimony of the witnesses that have appeared before it, and the country probably will have made up its mind as to the facts in the case and will not be moved from a decision by the report which the committee turns in.

Some of the representatives in congress, Democrats as well as Republicans, think that the whole thing will resolve itself into a case of statements and counterstatements by the producers, the middle men and the packers and manufacturers. If the congressional committee can get the truth of the case the country probably will be glad of it, provided a remedy can be applied. There are those in Washington who say, however, that the whole investigation will be futile.

Democrats Eye White House.
Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, who will try to succeed himself in the chief office of his state, has said that he will do nothing to further any possible presidential ambition which he may have until after he knows whether the Ohioans like him well enough to re-elect him as their chief executive.

In this way the governor has tried to take himself out of the immediate field of presidential speculation, but the Democrats in Washington will not so have it. The members of the present minority party in congress seem to feel perfectly sure that they are to control the next house of representatives. The Republicans naturally laugh at this claim and say that the Democrats are simply in the same old hopeful mood and that hope is all that they will get out of it. The Democrats retaliate with the statement that the majority of the people of the country do not like the tariff bill and that they are blaming it for the high price of living and that on the strength of these two issues alone the Democracy is to come into power in the lower house in the Sixty-second congress.

The Democrats are talking about Gov. Harmon and about Gov. Marshall of Indiana and Mayor Gaynor of New York, and last, but perhaps, or probably (as you like), not least, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. It is the seeming certainty of the Democrats that they are to carry the next house of representatives that makes them today so active in their gossip about the party's nominee for the presidency, and so Gov. Harmon's desire to be left out of consideration until after he has shown that he can carry Ohio again is not being heeded.

The Washington Democrats would like to know on whom the smile of William J. Bryan will shine. It is admitted that Mr. Bryan's endorsement is absolutely necessary to give any Democrat's campaign for the presidency a fair start.

There are Democrats who believe that Champ Clark, the Democratic leader in the house, may be an out-and-out candidate for the presidency and that this will be more likely to happen if the next house shall be Democratic and Mr. Clark be honored with its speakership.

The Republicans realize that Gov. Harmon has a good deal of strength in Ohio, which is Taft's state. One Democrat said, "Harmon can carry Ohio." Another Democrat instantly answered, "Marshall can carry Indiana and Ohio too," and another Democrat, not to be outdone, said, "Champ Clark can carry Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, too."

Many Seek Speakership.

Who will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives? Matters have moved along so rapidly in one direction that most of the close friends of Speaker Cannon in the House admit that the chances are before very long he will come out with a statement to the effect that he is not to be considered as a candidate for reelection to succeed himself in the office that generally is accredited with having more power attached to it than any other office except that of president of the United States.

The number of men who would like to be Speaker is perhaps limited only by the membership of the House. There are comparatively few members, however, who by length of service and by shown and known ability have the right, without exciting either smile or criticism, to announce their candidacy for the high honor.

Cannon's Re-election Improbable.

The men who are close to Speaker Cannon personally and politically, have been saying very freely recently that while they do not think there is any real reason why Mr. Cannon should not aspire to be his own successor, there is, as far as they are concerned, a real reason why they should not urge him to stand for re-election. They say their constituents have come to believe that Mr. Cannon has been in office long enough and that their representatives in congress should vote for some other man.

It is an assured fact that enough of the so-called "regular" Republicans have intimated that they will not vote again for Mr. Cannon to insure that his re-election to the Speakership is practically impossible. The regulars whose constituents have said that they do not look with favor on another term in the Speakership for the Danville man, added to the insurgents who have been against Mr. Cannon's rule of the House for a long time, make enough Republicans virtually to compass the Speaker's defeat if he should offer himself again for the first place in the House.

It is probable that if Speaker Cannon could name his successor in office he would select Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania. Mr. Olmstead has presided over the affairs of the House when it was sitting "as a committee of the whole" a great many times, having been called to the chair by the Speaker to preside in his temporary absence. Mr. Olmstead politically is a firm believer in what the country has come to know as the Cannon doctrine. He is an extreme high protectionist and he believes that the rules of the House as they at present exist are the best possible regulations by which the House can be governed.

Hope of the "Insurgents."

With the exception of the Republican members from the state of Wisconsin, most of the representatives from the middle western states which lie east of the Mississippi river have stood consistently in the ranks of the regulars and in support of the rule of Speaker Cannon. The eastern representatives in the main have been "regular," although Representative Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Henry Cabot Lodge, has been as much of an insurgent as has Victor Murdock of Kansas, who ordinarily is looked upon as the chief of the "rebellious" forces.

Most of the real insurgents, those who have been insurgents through good weather and bad, come from west of the great river. They are too few in number to hope to elect one of their own kind as Speaker of the next House and they see little chance of enough insurgent gain in the east to overcome the majority which the regulars now hold, and which they seem likely to hold in a depleted form during the next congress. It is the hope of the insurgents, as they express it openly, that some middle westerner may be chosen who is neither a hide-bound man as Speaker whose election will be something in the nature of a compromise and who of necessity will be more kindly disposed toward the insurgent ranks than Mr. Cannon has been.

Of course in casting about for candidates for the speakership the Republicans are taking for granted a victory at the polls next November. They admit that they will have a hard fight on their hands, and that they will be obliged to defend the tariff bill against the violent assaults of the Democratic enemy. The Democrats are so cheerful over the prospect of the November elections that already they see Champ Clark in Joseph G. Cannon's seat, and looking a little bit beyond this, some of them see the Missouri representative in the field as a strong candidate for his party's nomination for the presidency.

GEORGE CLINTON.



Valentines More Popular Than Ever

IN THE latter part of the eighteenth century the "valentine"—those ornate creations of lace paper, silver and gilt, artificial flowers, scrap pictures and sentimental verse—which we know, grew from the simplest processes by natural degrees of elaboration. Before valentines became a recognized article of merchandise lovers were constrained to construct their own. A quill pen, a sheet of writing paper and ability to write "doggerel" was the required equipment. Soon there appeared obliging little chapbooks called the "Gentleman's New Valentine Writer," "Cupid's Annual Charter," "The School of Love," and the "Ladies' Polite Valentine Writer."

There also was a "valentine writer" for tradespeople and one for the joker called the "Quizzing Valentine Writer." These valentine writers were little six-penny pamphlets containing choice specimens of doggerel for almost all degrees of love and sentiment. Here are a few samples:

Round is the ring that has no end;
So is my love to you, my friend.
You are witty, you are pretty;
You are single! What a pity!
I am single for your sake;
What a handsome couple we shall make.

In the tradespeople's "Valentine Writer" valentines for almost every trade and profession were provided. Here is one for the pawnbroker:

I pledge my word for thee I live,
And am sincere when honor calls.
Oh, then, my dear, an answer give,
You know where to—at the three balls.

The grocer's was as follows:

Your breath is all-spice, I declare,
And you're so neat and handy
That you're as sweet, I think, my fair
As plums or sugar candy.
Be favorable, I implore,
These verses kindly weigh;
And if you will my heart restore,
I'll treat you to some tea.

This was the maid's scornful answer:

Your letter I've weighed,
Am truly afraid,
Many pounds you're deficient in weight;
And so, Mr. Grocer,
I'd have you to know, Sir,
I oft need a fig for your treat.

Occasionally these home-made valentines were of the "cut" and "torn" paper variety, beautiful designs being worked out by cutting or tearing the paper.

About the year 1800 the manufactured article began to steal away the early charm of St. Valentine's day. Transformation scenes were a conceit of the German manufacturers. A lone bachelor sits and bemoans his fate of solitariness until a shifting scene reveals to him what bliss life would be with her of his dreams. The more elaborate of these manufactured valentines were wonderful examples of human ingenuity and handicraft and some were very expensive.

The manufacturer of valentines 50 years ago gave remunerative employment to an army of women, to whom the work of construction was intrusted. Germany furnished most of the material in bulk for valentines, but the beautifully made artificial cambric roses, each no longer than a pea, were made in French convents by women to whom valentines were never sent and who were vowed to celibacy and single life.

The anonymity of the remembrance is its charm, as in the case of the young artist of Charles Lamb's acquaintance, who expended hours and his best work on a valentine for his neighbor, a young girl with whom he had never spoken, but whose radiant girlhood had given him joy to behold. To her surprised eyes came his exquisite testimonial. And like pleasure shared our grandmothers when in the good old days folded sheets with lace edges and most delicately handwritten verses beneath crudely sketched sketches found their insidious way under their front door.



EPYS, that delightful old gossip of the reign of Charles II., enters in his diary on Valentine's day, 1667: "This morning came little Will Meiser to be my wife's valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself. Very pretty, we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds; but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines."

Two days later Pepys says: "I find that Mrs. Pierce's little girl is my valentine, she having drawn me, which I am sorry for, it easing me of something more that I must have given to others. But I do first observe the fashion of drawing mottoes as well as names, so that Pierce, who drew my wife, did also draw a motto, and his girl drew another for me. What mine was, I forget, but my wife's was 'Most courteous and most fair,' which, as it may be used as an engagement upon each name, might be very pretty."

Pepys has a great deal to tell about valentines, and what he says shows that the day was observed in the highest fashionable circles and that expensive presents were given. He describes how the duke of York, being the valentine of Miss Stuart, a famous beauty, gave her a jewel valued at £800 and how Lord Mandeville, another valentine of this lucky woman, presented her with a ring worth £300. A man had to have money to keep up with St. Valentine's procession in the age of King Charles II.!

But fully as interesting and much more strange were the St. Valentine's customs among the common people. Many of the observances were singularly like those of Halloween. They were not so gruesome, but the resemblance is unmistakable. For instance, a pert miss, who lived in the 1750's, writes: "Last Friday was Valentine's day and the night before I got five bay leaves and plumed four of them to the four corners of my pillow and the fifth to the middle, and then if I dreamt of my sweetheart, Betty said, we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure I boiled an egg hard and took out the yolk and filled it with salt and ate it shell and all without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water and the first that came to the surface was to be our valentine."

There have been endless devices for valentines, but perhaps the queerest on record is that described in the following little story. One St. Valentine's morning an English gentleman remarked to his pretty daughter that on that day 200,000 more letters than the average passed through the London twopenny post.

"Why, papa," replied the girl, "that's just the number of young folks that must be in love with each other—that's the way to reckon."

At that moment a bachelor friend of the family came in and learning the subject of their talk, drew a small package from his pocket.

"Here's my valentine," he exclaimed, and presented it to the young woman. It contained a small ring, carved of ivory and covered with white satin and ornamented with true lover's knots. There were also some verses, of which this is one:

Thill Adam had a partner given,
Much as fair Eden bloomed like Heaven,
His bliss was incomplete,
No social friend those joys to share
Gave the gay scene a vacant air.
She came—twas all replete.

"Well, now, I call that capital," cried the lively lass. "After such a valentine you must take the hint, my dear Sir. It's settled, you must get married."

"Will you marry me?" he asked.
"I marry you? No. You are too old. But there are many women of your age. Why don't you ask one of them?"

He had to be contented with this sorry consolation, though he deserved a better fate for the ingenuity of his valentine.

St. Valentine's day has always been a favorite with the poets. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Shakespeare, Goethe, Donne, Gay, Lydgate and others, and many first-class versifiers have written valentines. Of these none is more remarkable than Macaulay. That renowned scholar and historian never missed giving a St. Valentine's tribute to his favorite nieces and his valentine to the Countess Beauchamp, daughter of the earl of Stanhope, ranks with the most admirable of his compositions.

It is a pity that the fine old festival of St. Valentine's day is not made more of by this generation. Something should be done to bring back to it the charm, the romance, the poetry of other times.

Happily, in the last few years the comic valentines have been more humorous and less vulgar.—The Sunday Magazine.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Feb. 7.—J. D. Pierson was at town Saturday on business.—G. G. Maduen has purchased a good farm from Andy Mayse.—Geo. Pierson and wife were visiting Mrs. Pierson's brother on Duck Fork the past week.—Albert Creed died the past week at David York's where he had been sick with pneumonia fever for several weeks.—Many of the farmers of this vicinity are aiming to cultivate tobacco this season.—Married, Miss Mary Wyrick and Albert Anderson, may they always be happy.—Jesse Holbrook is at Richmond to sell a fine pair of mules.—Jas. Moore and wife were the guests of James Smith Saturday and Sunday.—Wilgus Flanery and Allen Holcomb attended church at Royal Oak Sunday.—J. D. Pierson is again engaged in the picture work and is ready at all times to make enlargements, photos, postal cards and buttons in all grades at rock bottom prices.—Jeff Hoskins who sold his farm to John Curry will move to Estill County in a few days.—D. G. Woods made a trip to McKee Saturday to take the examination for Census enumerator.—John S. Pierson is dressing lumber for building a new dwelling.—James Wilson has returned from Berea and brings the good news that his little son Herbert whose leg was operated on and a part of the bone removed is getting along fine and will soon be in school.

TYNER.

Tyner, Feb. 6.—W. M. Dunigan's school is progressing nicely with 40 in attendance.—W. R. Rader has a job in the L. & N. depot at East Bernstadt.—W. K. Jones is having a bill of lumber cut for the erecting of a new store house.—Mr. Alfred Moore has purchased a farm from Carr Hall for \$1,000.—John Moore and Wm. Goodman burned a large oak stack last week while burning sage grass.—Mr. Charlie Moore of Welchburg has moved into the property vacated by C. P. Moore.—Mr. Bailey Simpson of Olive was visiting in this vicinity last week.—Mr. John Carter and family have moved to Illinois to make their home.

MILDRED.

Mildred, Feb. 7.—R. P. Welsh has sold part of his farm to old uncle Jason Fields. Price \$700.—W. K. Jones is doing a hustling business with his new store.—Miss Sude Welsh is sick this week.—Miss Mary Morris has grip but is some better.—Master Chester Moore is out again after a short illness.—James Brumback passed thru here Thursday on his way to the depot for W. R. Engle.—Farmers are preparing to go to farming.—Lewis Hayes is hauling staves for the Hall Stave Co.—James H. Moore is planning to erect a new dwelling soon.—Corn is scarce and high in this part, it is still selling at \$1.09 per bushel.—There is considerable talk about the congress race between Hon. Calhoun Powers and Hon. D. C. Edwards but mostly in Power's favor. Hurrah for Powers, the man who served eight long years in prison.—Let us hear from Tyner again.—Luck to the Citizen and its many readers.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Feb. 8.—Born on Feb. 2nd to Mr. and Mrs. Georgea Dean a boy.—W. T. Barrett of this place sold his farm to Carr Hall for \$1,200 cash.—Gar Hayes has gone to Richmond on business.—J. W. Abrams who has been sick for some time is able to be out again.—J. W. Durham M. H. Smith and H. N. Dean went to McKee Saturday last to take the test examination for Census enumerator.—T. K. Hayes went to McKee the 5th on business.—Mr. Jno. Witt of this place moved to Ohio last week.

DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Feb. 4.—Mr. John Witt and wife who left here for Erlanger last Monday write back that they like the place fine.—Stanley Fowler stayed here last night on his way home from Hootin, where he has been painting logs for the Thomas Company.—Tom Cruise of Clover Bottom has moved to John Witt's property at Doublelick.—June Fowler of Berea is still branding logs on Horse Lick Creek.—Ester Stout of Berea who has been visiting relatives at Eglen for the past two weeks left Wednesday for home.—Mrs. Margaret Smith has been sick for several days.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Gabbard, also Mr. and Mrs. James Gabbard started for Illinois Tuesday, where they will make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cole were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole Tuesday.—B. H. Cole has sold his farm to John Roberts for \$130.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Isaacs visited the latter's parents last week.—Jake Gab-

bard traded his horse to Mr. I. Hayes for a young mule.—Wiley Roberts purchased a horse from Isaac Hayes for \$100.—B. H. Cole is planning to move to Laurel County.—Mrs. Cynthia Roberts visited her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Isaacs today.—Mr. Dave Heilard was at Harve Cole's Wednesday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

GAULEY.

Gauley, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Wm. Centers is very low with pneumonia.—Mrs. Malla Carpenter has lagrippe.—Geo. Robinson went to Richmond last week to sell his mules.—Kit York and son Zack sold their farm for \$3,500 to a Harlan County farmer. They will move to Casey County.—Ben Ponder was home Saturday and Sunday from Berea College.—The Misses Mary A. Mullins and Lydia Bullock were home Saturday and Sunday from Mt. Vernon.—Quite a number of Red Hill I. O. O. F. boys went to Goochland Monday to attend the funeral of John Phillips.—Melvin Lunsford of Clover Bottom visited his sister, Mrs. Jeff Parker, Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. Mobley is working for Harve Mink in Jackson County.—L. B. Lewis visited in Laurel and Jackson last week.

WILDIE.

Wildie, Feb. 7.—Mr. Ambrose Sexton and Miss Sarah Myrtle were quietly married Thursday afternoon. We wish them a long and happy life.—Mr. T. G. Reynolds is on the sick list.—Mr. George Peckel of Jessamine County was in this vicinity last week buying horses and mules.—Mr. and Mrs. James Aldrich of Etawah, Tenn., are visiting friends at this place.—Mrs. W. A. Coffey who has been sick for the past two weeks is some better.—Miss Samantha Fish of this place visited friends at Berea last week.—Mr. J. H. Reynolds of near Langford spent Sunday with his brother Mr. T. G. Reynolds.—Mrs. Albert Reynolds is on the sick list.

BOONE.

Boone, Feb. 7.—There was meeting at Fairview church Sunday night Services by the Rev. Cornelison.—The sick in this vicinity are all much better.—Mr. and Mrs. Jess Wren made a business trip to Berea one day last week.—Mr. Pal Kidwell purchased a milk cow from Jas. Owens of Clear Creek.—Mr. Robert Alcorn of Mote passed thru this city last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Gatliff of Jackson County visited Mrs. Gatliff's father and mother Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Geo. Lamb visited relatives near Berea on Saturday.—Mr. Wm. Gadd and Joe Levett made a business trip to Berea Saturday.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Feb. 7.—Married on the 4th Miss Virgie Martin to Leonard Hamilton. They will make their home in Illinois.—Little Howard Linnville has been very sick but is some better.—Willie Stephen was in Berea Saturday.—Milt McGuire of Berea visited J. W. Todd Sunday.—Myrtle McCollum who has been sick is able to be out again.—Miss Beula Viars who has been sick for some time is able to be out again.—Little Yetta Gadd who has been sick is some better.—Mr. Austin Bullen and Miss Besie Hamilton were married at the home of the bride.

LESLIE COUNTY.

HYDEN.

Hyden, Feb. 5.—It is a current talk thru Leslie County that it has one of the best bodies of officers it has had for some time.—We have aspiring hopes for our new superintendent of schools. She is busy in her office straightening up business and searching for the best methods for a prosperous school year.—A. J. Duff the newly elected jailer is doing fine work. He is succeeding in keeping things cool in town this cool weather.—R. B. Roberts our new County Attorney is giving special attention to the welfare of the county pocket books. He is bringing suits against some previous officers for the recovery of money paid them as part of their salaries. The previous board raised the salaries of certain officers. Mr. Roberts charges that the Board had no right to do this during the term of office of those affected, and has brought suit for the difference between the old salaries and the new ones. This amount of money—between \$1,000 and \$1,500—could be very profitably used for public improvements.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

RICETOWN.

Ricetown, Feb. 5.—Grippe is quite a common complaint here.—C. B. Gabbard was in Booneville one day last week.—Miss Brownlee of the Cow Creek College is sick.—Dan Robinson and Isaac Gabbard were at Idamay a few days ago.—Mrs. Esther Callahan is

very sick.—Meredith Marshall was tried in Justice J. L. Gabbard's court for breach of peace and fined \$20 and ten days in prison.—We have just learned that Mr. and Mrs. Hayes McIntosh of Cow Creek lost one of their children a few days ago. Cause of death not learned.—We are reliably informed by Mrs. Ewell Wilder that her husband has been fox hunting nearly every day for ten weeks, and has caught two foxes and lost one of his famous fox hounds beside.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 3.—Mr. Hiram Botner and W. W. Wilson of this place have recently purchased of Jas. Botner a good farm which lies in the suburbs of Travelers Rest.—A series of meetings are being carried on by the Methodists at Vincent. The Rev. Martin and others are conducting the meetings.—Several students passed thru this place Monday on their way to the Graded school on Buck Creek. The Graded school is doing a fine work. It is very much crowded.—Mr. S. B. Caudell has contracted from S. English and Co. to work a bundry of timber into staves and cross ties.—Miss Orlena Riley is staying with Mrs. S. A. Caudell. She expects to make it her home.—Mr. Harvey Marcum has been quite ill from indigestion but is improving.—Jno H. Botner has just returned from visiting his relatives on Lower Buffalo.—All the applicants for Census examinations are required to take their examinations before the postmaster of Booneville, Feb. 5th.

Travelers Rest, Jan. 31.—On last Tuesday evening about 2 o'clock the death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hartsock and took from them their loving son Archie, aged 19 years, who had been ill with pneumonia for about two weeks. His remains were laid to rest in the Peter's grave yard Thursday.

WESLEY HARTSOCK.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Jan. 31.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Brewer and took from them their loving little son, Harrel Brewer at 3 o'clock Friday morning. His remains were laid to rest at J. H. Stences, his grandfather.—Mrs. Julia Conrad who has been sick for some time is better at this writing.—Rupert Strong is improving. It is expected that he will be out soon.—We are sorry to hear of Mr. Sherman Ledburns' death.—William Rice and Eddie Burns visited Melvin Price one day last week.—Gentry Gabbard was a welcome visitor of Johnathan Hartsock last Friday night.—Perry Creech has moved to his farm which he bought of James Creech.—John Chiles and family are all sick at this writing.—Wm. Whicker's baby is no better.—Jack Smith who has been poorly for some time is better.—Mr. Leander Bingham of Jackson County made a business trip to Booneville last Friday.—Mr. Joseph Anderson is visiting at Dr. Mehaffey's.

MADISON COUNTY.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, Feb. 7.—Sunday school at this place has gone down as Mr. R. L. Ambrose has been very sick.—Mrs. Joe Reece and son, Dave visited Mrs. Reece's daughter Mrs. Nathan Durham at Richmond last Sunday.—Mrs. Delbert Settle and baby spent the day at Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes last Sunday.—Mr. D. M. Settle who has been very sick is some better.—Mrs. Julia Hayes and Lucy Hayes spent last Saturday at Mr. D. W. Castles at Mallory Springs.—Next Saturday and Sunday is J. W. Parson's regular appointment at Pilot Knob church. Everybody welcome.—Mrs. Kate Tatum who has been visiting relatives at this place has returned to Berea.—Mrs. Rena Abney of Fayette County is visiting her sister Mrs. Ollie Terrill who is sick.—Mr. Willie Hayes clerked while Mr. Lawrence Powell attended court at Richmond.—Mrs. Jerry Richardson was called to the home of her brother, Mr. Phillips who died of typhoid fever.

SILVER CREEK.

Silver Creek, Feb. 7.—The Rev. E. Honeycut was called to Columbus, Ohio, by the illness of his mother.—W. R. Powell took his mules to Richmond to sell.—J. W. Bratcher has a nice milk cow for sale. Cleave Davis and wife of Paint Lick were the guests of Mrs. J. W. Bratcher Saturday night.—John A. Linn of Dreyfus spent part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bratcher.—Little Minnie Hazelwood who has a very bad eye is some better.—Robert Durham of Clover Bottom was the guest of Fred Powell Sunday night.—Eldon Logsdon and Harvey Bratcher visited Eldon's father at Panola Saturday and Sunday.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, Feb. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Eden Baker of Panola were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Baker Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Young are both sick.—Miss Lella Kimberlain who has been sick is improving.—Mr. Pote Gabbard of Indian Creek has bought the Bunha farm for \$3,600 recently vacated by Mr. Jasper

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ROYAL Baking Powder

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Alexander.—Mr. Dock Lane of Bloomington, Illinois was in our town a few days last week.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie McKenney is very ill with pneumonia.—Mr. Curt Lane who had the gripe is able to be out again.—Mr. and Mrs. Eve Baker are both sick.—On Jan. 25th the death angel visited the home of Ed Baker and took from him his most devoted and loving wife, Mrs. Bettie Baker. Mrs. Baker was a kind and Christian hearted woman. She was a member of the Baptist church and loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and six children. We extend our deep sympathy to the loved ones at home.—Mr. T. H. Hill who has been in Bloomington, Illinois, came home and found his mineral spring water curing the people. Mr. George Hurd one of his closest neighbors has been using this great mineral water and it has cured him of kidney trouble and of blood trouble. Mr. Harve Humsby has been using it and it has cured him of inflammatory rheumatism, and also his wife, Mrs. Hornsby of rheumatism. Mr. Filmore Rucker was very bad with stomach trouble and he used the great mineral water and it has cured him. The little infant child of Mr. Levi Hensley after being doctored with several doctors in Ohio has been using the mineral water and it is curing it of fits and has cured its father and mother also with rheumatism.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, Feb. 7.—Old Uncle Henry Reeves is in very poor health at this writing.—Ambrose Wilson's

baby has measles.—Mrs. Anne Click was the guest of Mrs. Emma Warford Sunday.—A Mr. Horton from Clark County was in Estill County last week buying mules. He bought ten or twelve on Station Camp.—C. Hise of Waco, was in this County last week buying cattle.—Wm. Isaacs and Lewis Lakes have gone to Richmond with cattle.—A number of farmers are putting in a lot of tileing on Station Camp.—Mrs. Mortie Scott of Lincoln County is visiting on Station Camp.—Mrs. Lewis Hymer, daughter Chloe and two little boys are going to start to Jackson County to spend a week visiting friends and relatives.—A Civil Service examination of applicants for census enumerators of Estill County was held at Irvine Saturday. About twenty-five applicants were examined.—Miss Mary Moores is on an extended visit with friends and relatives at Richmond, Waco, Clay's Ferry and Higa Bridge.—There are some few cases of scarlet fever in Irvine.—H. L. Flynn of Wagnersville spent last Friday night with Clay Moores.—The officers of the Station Camp church met last Saturday and called the Rev. Mr. Anthony of Irvine to preach at this church this year. The meeting days will be on the Second Saturday and Sunday in each month, ruled by the Sundays.—S. B. Gumm is moving to Alfred Isaac's place.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Feb. 6.—There is much sickness in this vicinity at present.—Mr. Ned Gabbard of Hurley was visiting relatives at this place last week.—Mr. E. O. Warnick of Indiana is visiting Mr. Jno. Cade and

other relatives in Wallacetown.—Miss Ada Estridge was the guest of Miss Mollie Stowe of Berea last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Ebb Brockman was the guest of G. B. Gabbard last Thursday night.—G. B. Gabbard sold a nice bunch of shoats to Andy Davis for eight cents per pound.—Miss Pearl Brockman is visiting her mother at present.—Mr. Lucian Cade who was operated on at Richmond for appendicitis is back home, and doing nicely.—Grandma Cade aged ninety-one and 5 months died at her son's Mr. Jno. Cade's home last Tuesday morning. Her remains were laid to rest at Wallaces Chapel.—Mr. Jno. Allen who has been so very ill is able to be out again.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Feb. 5.—The Rev. J. P. Metcalf and wife attended church at Union Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of G. W. Hunter a fine boy on the 28th ult. His name is Algin.—Lizzie Saylor is sick.—Little Ernest Saylor is visiting his grandfather and mother.—Martin and Levi Hensley are attending school here.—A. L. Clark is repairing his fence along the road.—W. N. Burch was on Island Creek last Sunday.—Eggs are 24 cents per dozen in this vicinity.—J. T. Clark left Thursday for Richmond with a drove of cattle.—Lide Ester Burch is very ill with the thersh.—Marion Sandlin and his brother Bode left here Thursday for Clark County where they expect to visit their sister, Emily Saylor.—Mrs. Nancy J. Clark is reported sick this week.—Mrs. Margaret McGeorge of Island

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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